



UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED SOCIETY
TO THE TRADE.

The attention of the Executive Committee having been directed to the desirability of putting the principles and objects of the SUGGESTIONS FOR AN INCORPORATION OF THE TRADE into a succinct form for further consideration, they instructed the Registrar to prepare such a document, and to submit it for their deliberation.

THE PROPOSED CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' ACT was accordingly drawn up, and read at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held October 1st, 1864. Each clause was anxiously discussed, and after some alteration had been made in the manuscript, the Registrar was authorized to get it printed, and to send a copy of it to each Hon. Local Secretary in the Society, with a request that he would ascertain and communicate to the Committee the sense of the trade in his district upon it.

The proposed Act has been carefully divested of all technical phraseology, and its leading clauses have been drawn up argumentatively instead of formally, that everyone in the trade may understand in what way his interests are likely to be affected by the measure.

The Executive Committee have now the satisfaction to state that the principles and objects of the Bill have been adopted by the chemists and druggists of nearly 100 towns as the principles and objects of their own Act, and that it is already stamped with the approbation of men of distinguished position in every department of the medical profession, and also by many members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

It can not be supposed for a moment that the Executive Committee now think their measure perfect. They have had some objections submitted to them in relation to what may be understood as the machinery of the Bill; several suggestions have also been made tending to further improvement, and they earnestly invite more for consideration, that the Bill, having undergone the ordeal of free criticism, and been matured in wisdom, shall be put in legal form and be presented to Parliament as a measure embodying the judgment, the wants, and the aspirations of the trade.

To the numerous Hon. Local Secretaries who have so laudably exerted themselves to elicit the opinions of their brethren upon the Bill, the Executive Committee beg to return their sincere thanks, for to them they are indebted for the encouraging assurance that their efforts are known and approved of by the Chemists and Druggists whose welfare they have at heart.

By order of the Executive Committee,
CYRUS BURT, Registrar.

Offices of the United Society of Chemists
and Druggists, 20, New Ormond-street,
W.C.—November 10th, 1864.

The following is the original copy without the alterations suggested by the District Committees:—

PROPOSED CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' ACT.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DRAFTING OF A BILL, TO REGULATE
THE TRADE OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Submitted for the consideration of the Trade.

PREAMBLE.

As much mischief and inconvenience have arisen from great numbers of persons dealing in Drugs and Dispensing Medicines, who are wholly ignorant and utterly incompetent for the exercise of such functions, it is essential for the preservation of the health and lives of the community that all persons so engaged should be examined as to their qualification; and as the APOTHECARIES' Act of 1815, the Pharmacy Act of 1852, and all other Acts affecting the trade of Chemists and Druggists, have left the sale of Drugs open to the public, and the Pharmacy Act of 1852 has provided for voluntary examination only, no legislative provision has been yet made to secure the compulsory examination of Chemists and Druggists and other persons retailing Drugs. It is therefore proposed to be enacted:—

VOL. V. 1864. No. 63.

I. That this Act shall for all purposes be cited Short Title.
as "The Chemists and Druggists' Act."

II. That all persons claiming to be Chemists and Druggists or Chemists and Druggists' Assistants and Apprentices at the time of the passing of this Act shall be registered as such upon making a declaration to that effect (forms to be provided in Schedule), and the payment of one guinea for registration.

Persons exempt from examination.

III. That the Act shall come into operation after which date, all persons keeping shop or store for the retailing, or in any way engaged in the retailing of drugs and dispensing medicines, shall produce to the Registrar appointed under this Act Certificates from duly appointed Examiners, of their competent knowledge of drugs in general use, with their doses, and of their ability to read Physicians' prescriptions with ease and accuracy; and be registered as Chemists and Druggists upon payment of one guinea for registration.

All persons retailing Drugs and Poisons after passing of Act to undergo examination.

IV. That as the absence of Chemists and Druggists from their shops on juries might necessitate the delegation of the sale of poisons and dangerous drugs and the dispensing of medicines to inexperienced hands, and much mischief thereby ensue, and as in the ordinary pursuit of their business they are necessary to the alleviation of human suffering and can serve the public better in their shops than in the jury-box, Chemists and Druggists registered under this Act shall therefore be exempt from jury service.

Exemption from jury service.

V. That no person shall be competent to recover at law any debt incurred after the passing of this Act for the dispensing of medicines or the retailing of drugs or poisons, unless he can produce his Certificate of Registration as a Chemist and Druggist.

No unregistered person to recover debt for dispensing Medicines, or retailing Drugs and Poisons.

VI. That all drugs and chemicals (to be enumerated in Schedule) shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed poisons; and it shall be incumbent upon all persons keeping such poisons in stock, to keep them inaccessible, except for business purposes, and subject to such other regulations as the Council hereinafter named may find it expedient to impose for public safety.

Drugs and Chemicals enumerated as Poisons to be kept in safety.

VII. That it shall be competent for the Council above referred to, to add such other poisons to the enumerated list which may appear to require extreme care, the trade being duly informed of such additions.

Council may increase list of Poisons.

VIII. That the stringent regulations and penalties of this Act, and the various pains and penalties to which Chemists and Druggists are now liable, shall be deemed to furnish all possible security for a due discharge of their duties to the public; that Lord Campbell's Act was originally designed to render only Railway and other large Companies subject to the payment of damages in case of death by accident; and that the application of the principle to individual Chemists is crushingly ruinous in its consequences, and if persisted in, will operate prejudicially to the public service by deterring men of talent from entering the business; it shall therefore be enacted that registered Chemists and Druggists be exempt from the operation of that Act.

Registered Chemists and Druggists to be exempt from Lord Campbell's Act.

IX. That a Council, styled "THE COUNCIL OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS," be established, to consist of a President, a Vice-President, and not less than twenty-one gentlemen, annually elected from the body of Chemists and Druggists registered under this Act.

Council.

X. That the Council so elected shall transact all business under this Act. They are to hold their sittings monthly, in London, and have the power to make Bye-Laws, subject to the confirmation of the Home Secretary and the Annual Meeting of the trade. Seven to constitute a quorum. All questions to be decided by vote; the Chairman to have casting vote.

Council to transact the business under the Act.

Register to be kept.	XI. That a Register shall be kept of all persons certificated as qualified to retail drugs or dispense medicines in England and Scotland. Such Register to be called "THE REGISTER OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS."	XXIV. That a Special Commission shall be appointed to carry this Act into operation, by calling a General Meeting of the trade for the election of Council, within three months from the passing of the Act.	Commission to carry Act into effect.
Registrar to be appointed.	XII. That a Registrar shall be appointed by the Council, with such other Officers and Assistants, as by them may be deemed necessary to superintend the Register and conduct the business under this Act, subject to their control.	XXV. That no person registered, or who may hereafter be registered under the Medical Act of 1858, the Apothecaries' Act of 1815, or the Pharmacy Act of 1852, shall be subject to the requirements or be in any way affected by this Act.	Persons not to be affected by this Act.
Annual Copy of Register to be published.	XIII. That the Registrar shall annually publish, under the authority of the Council, a correct copy of the Register, arranged in alphabetical order, of all persons registered under this Act as living at the time of publication, which copy shall be evidence in all Courts, and before all Justices of the Peace. Special certification to be given of the registration of any person whose name may be omitted from such copy.	HULL.	
Copies of Registries to be given.	XIV. That a copy of any separate registry shall be given to any person applying for it during ordinary business hours, upon the payment of one shilling.	A course of monthly lectures on scientific subjects has been instituted by the Hull Branch Society. The following is an outline of the Introductory Address delivered by the President, Mr. Henry Gates:—	
Examiners to be appointed.	XV. That Examiners shall be appointed and paid by Council, whose duty it shall be to examine all persons applying for registration under this Act, according to the conditions presented in Clause No. 3, and to give them certificates of qualification upon their furnishing satisfactory proof of possessing the knowledge and ability required. Examination Fee to be Two Guineas.	GENTLEMEN,—At this our first meeting for the purpose of intellectual improvement, it would be unwise to occupy much time in explaining our trade politics. I must be allowed to remark that the United Society of Chemists and Druggists contemplates the incorporation of the whole trade into one compact association, for the purpose of advancing the educational status of its members, and thus affording the strongest assurance of competency and the utmost safety from serious and fatal errors. The Hull Branch Society has just completed the first year of its existence. The advantages which it has conferred upon us locally, are certainly worth far more than the small sum we are called upon to contribute annually as a membership fee.	
Provincial Boards of Examination.	XVI. That Provincial Boards of Examination may be established in such districts, with such officers, functions, and powers as may be deemed expedient.	When the deputation from the Parent Society visited Hull during the month of October last year, he found us strangers to each other, and apathetic with regard to our common interests. Now a chord of sympathy is established, which has awakened throughout the trade in this town a conviction, that although there are interests which are private, peculiar, and strictly individual, there are also grounds on which we ought all to meet, and subjects on which we ought all to agree; and there are objects for the accomplishment of which we ought all to unite. One of the most important objects is to obtain an Act of Incorporation which shall secure the rights of all existing chemists and druggists, and, by establishing an educational test, provide the means of excluding, for the future, all unqualified aspirants. The list of contributions from the Hull Branch to the Incorporation Fund, fully testifies that great unanimity prevails upon this important subject. It will be my duty to call you together at an early period, in order to consider the headings of the proposed Bill. Hitherto, at our monthly and special meetings, our attention has been necessarily directed to the organization and extension of the Society; but as it has now become an established institution, we deem it desirable that it be made subservient to the promotion amongst ourselves of knowledge in the various branches of science inseparably connected with the trade of a chemist and druggist, feeling assured that, in proportion as we raise the educational standard of our own local branch, we secure the objects contemplated by the Parent Society. We have therefore determined to institute a course of monthly lectures during the winter season, which we trust will prove highly interesting and instructive. Several talented professional gentlemen have kindly promised to contribute lectures on chemistry, &c., as we may require them, and I, as the chairman, have been requested to deliver an opening address. In the performance of this duty I shall not attempt anything beyond a few prefatory remarks.	
Power to enforce observance and penalties.	XVII. That power shall be given to the Council to make such appointments and adopt such measures as may be found expedient to enforce a due observance of the requirements of this Act, and to recover the penalties hereafter specified.	It is an ancient and a true proverb, "For the soul to be without knowledge is not good," and it is equally true that the Omnipotent has invested the soul of man with attributes and powers which constitute a fitness and aptitude for the reception and retention of knowledge. Whether all human minds are in their abstract essence precisely alike, and differ in development according to the difference in the organized material structure through which they operate, or whether human minds are of essentially different standards, are questions which might form subjects of deep interest for the inquiring psychologist. That there is an apparent difference of capacity for wisdom in human minds is a fact, and there is also in most minds an elective affinity for some particular department of science. One essays his lofty flights in the region of the stars; another pursues his investigations in the	
Trustees.	XVIII. That two Trustees shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of Chemists and Druggists, hereinafter indicated, and be subject to removal under the authority of that meeting in case of bankruptcy, delinquency, incompetency, or refusal to act as instructed by the Council. It shall be their duty to invest monies placed in their hands in Government or other Securities, to be applied to such purposes as the Annual Meeting may direct, and in case of the death, resignation, or removal of one of them, the remaining Trustee shall immediately transfer the funds into the names of himself and new colleague.		
Treasurers.	XIX. That two Treasurers for general purposes of this Act shall be elected in the same way, and be subject to the same authority as the Trustees.		
Annual Fee.	XX. That an Annual Fee of Half-a-Guinea shall be paid by all persons engaged in business as principals for the retailing of drugs or poisons or the dispensing medicines.		
Annual Meeting.	XXI. That an Annual Meeting, duly advertised, of registered Chemists and Druggists for the purposes indicated in this Act, shall be held at such time and place as may be found expedient, not less than one month's notice of same being given to the trade. All business to be decided by majority of votes. Chairman to have casting vote.		
Application of Surplus.	XXII. That any surplus monies remaining in the hands of the Treasurers, after all requirements and liabilities are discharged, shall be set apart for the establishment of a Charity for the benefit of poor Chemists and Druggists who may have been registered under this Act and their families.		
Penalties to be enacted.	XXIII. That penalties shall be enacted against persons retailing drugs and poisons without being duly registered, employing unregistered Assistants and Apprentices, falsifying or fraudulently obtaining Certificates, and for non-compliance with the requirements herein mentioned. Penalties to be recovered before Magistrates.		

strata of the earth. One makes himself master of the various languages which are spoken on the surface of this babbling earth, and another confines his attention to the crucible and alembic. Nevertheless, all are in pursuit of knowledge; and the advantages of such a departmental arrangement in the economy of the human mind, have been beautifully illustrated at the meetings of the various sections of the British Association for the Promotion of Science, and equally so in those meetings of the Pharmaceutical Conference which have been recently held in Bath. I would here remark, that whatever aptitude and affinity for knowledge there may be in the human mind, there is but one process by which eminence can be attained. The ancient Greeks and Romans endeavoured to stimulate their sons in the pursuit of knowledge by all the incentives which could be derived from their complicated system of mythology, and they were wont to represent the Goddess of Wisdom seated on the summit of a mountain, where she had planted her vineyards, cultivated her amaranthine flowers, prepared her banquet, and provided her nectar, to the enjoyment of which she invited the sons of men. And with far greater and inimitable beauty the highest authority sets forth the claims of true wisdom. Let one quotation suffice: "Wisdom hath builded her house, she hath hewn out her seven pillars: she hath killed her beasts; she hath mingled her wine; she hath also furnished her table. She hath sent forth her maidens: she crieth upon the highest places of the city, Whoso is simple, let him turn in hither: as for him that wanteth understanding, she saith to him, Come, eat of my bread, and drink of the wine which I have mingled. Forsake the foolish, and live; and go in the way of understanding." There is this axiom contained both in the heathen and scriptural representations, that there must be effort before we can gain the summit, there must be toil before there can be rest and enjoyment. In fact, if we would acquire a knowledge of any branch of science, we must adopt and pursue the necessary process, and I remark here that it is an inductive process. No man ever took rank with the literati of his age who neglected his alphabet. No man ever attained to the higher branches of mathematics who refused to make himself acquainted with the few numerals upon which that comprehensive science is based; and if we would acquire a knowledge of chemistry, materia medica, and botany, we must not despise the rudimental and elementary chapter. I remark, also, that the process is consecutive. The first step leads to the second, the second to the third, and in the fourth there is generally a truth involved which cannot be eliminated without a knowledge of the second and the third. I wish it to be remembered, that we cannot overleap any of the regular gradations in the pathway of science any more than we can bring on the topstone without raising the necessary superstructure. I remark, also, that the process must be continuous. Unflinching effort and untiring perseverance are absolutely necessary. Let us not be discouraged; but bearing in mind the old Latin maxim, "*Vires acquirit eundo*," let us apply ourselves to the task with a firm resolve. The first resistance is always the most difficult to overcome. Mark the incipient motion of the steam-engine, how slow the strokes of the piston rod; how tardily the beam oscillates; how few the revolutions of the fly-wheel; what a length of time it requires to communicate motion to the distant parts of the machinery! But continue the application of the motive power, and the velocity increases in an astonishing ratio. Mark also the development of animal perfection. Deprive the child of the proper exercise of its limbs, and you produce a dwarfish and rickety specimen of humanity; but with proper nutriment, and the constant exercise of the physical powers, you have one of the noblest specimens of animal perfection. So with the intellect. Who would have supposed, could he have witnessed the early efforts of Sir Isaac Newton to make himself master of his alphabet, and put together the letters which compose his name, that he would in after life be able to make the stars his playthings, and lay the hidden treasures of nature open at his feet? The same course is open to us, particularly to the younger members of our trade, of whom I am glad to see so many present. We have minds invested with the noblest attributes and powers; let us not prostitute them to the basest purposes. We have wills; let them be indomitable in the pursuit of knowledge. We have memories; let them be stored with that on which we may reflect with pleasure. We have imaginations; let not the chambers of imagery be desecrated by pictures fit only for Pandemonium, but let us decorate them with all that is beautiful in science, literature,

and art,—all that is lovely, celestial, and divine in religion. So shall we be useful and happy in this life, and be prepared for a blissful immortality.

GOSSIP.

THE chemists and booksellers of Warminster have agreed to close their respective shops every evening (except Saturdays) during the months of November, December, and January, at seven o'clock.

No less than £1,232,113 worth of opium was absorbed by the Foochow market during the year 1863, nearly double the quantity taken by Canton, although the trade with the latter city has been carried on so much longer.

The will of George Thomas Cowdery, Esq., of Paternoster-row, wholesale druggist, was proved in the London Court on the 26th September last, by the testator's sister, Miss Sarah Cowdery, the sole executrix. The personal property was sworn under £10,000. The testator died at Garway-road, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, on the 10th ult., having executed his will as far back as 1st of June, 1853, wherein he bequeaths all his share and interest in the business carried on by him in partnership with Mr. George Miller, together with all other property in trust, to be invested and applied for the benefit of his father and mother during their lives; one moiety of the principal to be invested in the name of his sister Sarah (the executrix), and the other moiety in the name of his sister Ann, wife of Charles Cowdery the younger, of Wallop, Hants.

The following works on subjects interesting to the chemist and druggist are included in Messrs. Churchill's list of publications for the Session 1864-5:—Headland "On the Action of Medicines" (4th edit.); Galloway's "Manual of Qualitative Analysis" (4th edit.); Frazer's "Elements of Materia Medica" (new); Squire's "Companion to the British Pharmacopœia" (2nd edit.); Royle and Headland's "Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics" (4th edit.); Beasley's "Book of Prescriptions" (3rd edit.); Waring's "Manual of Practical Therapeutics" (2nd edit.); Cooley's "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts" (4th edit.).

On the 15th of last month, a labourer, named John Kelly, employed in the chemical works of Messrs. Ward and Co., 452, Garscube-road, Glasgow, met his death by accidentally falling into a large pan of boiling liquid used in the manufacturing of potash. He was engaged at the time in stirring the liquid, and had stumbled and fallen into the pan, which is about 9ft. deep by 9ft. in diameter, and was full at the time of the liquid. His shrieks were heard by some of the workmen, and immediate assistance was rendered, but the unfortunate man had sunk to the bottom; death, it is thought, being almost instantaneous, and some time elapsed before the body was recovered. It was then conveyed to his house in Woodside-road. He has left a widow and seven children.

POISONED BY TOBACCO JUICE.—A young man, named Richard Edmondson, a cotton piccer at Messrs. Garnett and Horsfall's, Low Moor, near Clitheroe, died last week somewhat suddenly, with all the symptoms of having been poisoned. His pulse was quick and feeble, his eyes dilated and insensible to light; the heart was perfectly paralyzed, his muscles rigid, and he was unable to swallow. This was his condition before death. The coroner ordered a *post mortem* examination of the body to be made by Dr. Scott, of Clitheroe. He found the vessels of the brain swollen and filled with black blood, together with extravasation of blood in the ventricles of the brain. "These appearances," he deposed, "led me to conclude that the deceased had taken some narcotic poison, as we find them in persons having taken opium. I attribute the appearance of the blood vessels on the brain to narcotic poison. The deceased was very much emaciated. After hearing all the evidence I attribute the cause of his death to the chewing of Limerick roll tobacco and his having swallowed the juice. It is a kind of poison that acts on the brain, and is an irritant and compound poison. It is not used in medicine now. I should not like to give a person 30 grains of the unprepared tobacco. Tobacco gains power according to the way in which it is manufactured, and the Limerick roll is exceedingly strong tobacco." The coroner summed up, and the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died from the effect of having chewed Limerick roll tobacco and swallowing the juice thereof, which has acted upon the stomach as a narcotic poison."



The Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By ALFRED BARING GARROD, M.D., F.R.S., &c. Second Edition. Revised and much enlarged. London: Walton and Maberly. Small 8vo, cloth. Pp. xxxi., 391. Price 10s. 6d.

A Companion to the British Pharmacopæia; comparing the Strength of the various Preparations with those of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, United States, and other Foreign Pharmacopæias. With Practical Hints on Prescribing. By PETER SQUIRE, F.L.S., &c. Second Edition. London: John Churchill and Sons. 8vo, cloth. Pp. xvi., 256. Price 8s. 6d.

THOUGH we have placed the titles of two works at the head of this article, we have no intention of acting as "Jack o' both sides" in a critical see-saw, where one author is depressed so that the other may be elevated. Dr. Garrod and Mr. Squire look at medicines from different standpoints, and their works differ essentially in scope and character. Still one book resembles the other, as Macedon resembles Monmouth. Both elucidate the British Pharmacopæia, and afford much information upon the nature, properties, doses, and composition of medicinal substances.

The admirable text-book which Dr. Garrod has placed in the hands of students is appropriately named "*The Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*;" for while everything really essential to the study of these important branches of Medicine is noticed in its pages, embarrassing and unnecessary details are disregarded. No one is better qualified to determine essentials than the author. He occupies the chair of Materia Medica at King's College, is Examiner in the University of London, and has undoubtedly devoted more attention to the special action of remedies than any other physician of our day. Though the work is intended to serve as a manual for medical students and practitioners, it may be profitably studied by those who are wedded to the "Handmaiden of Medicine." It contains nothing foreign to the study of pharmacy, and its conciseness makes it especially acceptable to a class having but little time to devote to the acquisition of book-knowledge.

A table indicating the principal differences between preparations in the Brit. Ph. and in the Ph. L. 1851, is judiciously placed at the beginning of the work. This is followed by an "Introduction," which treats of the pharmaceutical weights and measures, and of the general characters of the different classes of official preparations.

The arrangement of the Materia Medica in the body of the work is partly scientific, and partly alphabetical. The inorganic substances are noticed in the following order:—The non-metallic elements; water and mineral waters; the acids of the Pharmacopæia, arranged alphabetically; ammonia and its salts; the metals, arranged alphabetically; alcoholic and ethereal preparations, and chloroform; and lastly, the medicinal hydrocarbons. It must be admitted that this classification is somewhat perplexing; still, as there is an excellent index to the book, any article may be readily found. The organic substances, which occupy nearly two hundred pages, are arranged in a purely scientific manner, being described under their natural orders.

Having completed his survey of the Materia Medica, the author notices the test solutions, both ordinary and volumetric, and explains their more important applications. He then gives a copious Posological Table extending through fifteen pages, and another useful table showing the proportions in which the most potent drugs are contained in the official preparations.

The facts relating to each medicinal substance are systematically arranged under the following heads:—Description, Properties and Composition, Official Preparations, Therapeutics, Dose, Incompatibles, and Adulteration.

The work is intended for the use of students, and is certainly the most compact text-book of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in existence. Still it must not be forgotten that it notices essentials only, and consequently cannot take the place of an elaborate treatise, like Royle and Headland's *Manual*.

Mr. Squire's *Companion to the British Pharmacopæia* is not a student's text-book. It is a practical guide for the Pharmacist and the prescriber.

We expressed our favourable opinion of this model work of reference some months ago, in a brief notice of the first edition. We have now to welcome a second edition, and an opportunity is afforded us for explaining more fully the conformation of the work.

The arrangement of the contents is strictly alphabetical. The names of the primary medicinal articles form the leading heads, and these run alphabetically through the work. Under each primary article, the Compounds and Preparations containing it are arranged, so that a prescriber who wishes to employ any particular substance will find all the medicines made from it, and see at a glance their composition and the proportions of the ingredients. Thus the classification of the Iron preparations is as follows:—

FERRUM. FERRI ARSENIAS; FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATA—Mistura Ferri Composita, Pilula Ferri Carbonatis; FERRI ET AMMONIÆ CITRAS; FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS; FERRI IODIDUM—Pilula, Syrupus; FERRI PERCHLORIDI LIQUOR—Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi; FERRI PERNITRATIS LIQUOR; FERRI PEROXIDUM—Emplastrum Ferri; FERRI PEROXIDUM HYDRATUM; FERRI PHOSPHAS—Syrupus; FERRI SULPHAS—Ferri Sulphas exsiccata; FERRI SULPHAS GRANULATA; FERRUM REDACTUM; FERRUM TARTARATUM—Vinum Ferri.

We have put the Compounds in small capitals, and the Preparations containing the compounds in ordinary small letters. The same arrangement is adopted for the medicines containing vegetable or animal drugs; for example, the preparations of Cantharides are described in the following order:—

CANTHARIS—Emplastrum, Emplastrum Calefaciens, Linimentum, Tinctura, Unguentum. [Not Official—*Linimentum Crinale*.]

In addition to the names of the Materia Medica, those of groups of pharmaceutical preparations are included in the principal alphabetical chain. Under such heads (Decocta, Extracta, Tincturæ, etc.) will be found complete lists of the official preparations, with the relative proportions of their active ingredients.

To simplify the formulæ and to enable prescribers and dispensers to compare British and foreign preparations, Mr. Squire has, as far as practicable, expressed quantities in *parts* which may be regarded either as pounds, quarter pounds, or ounces, or indeed any weights.

The medicinal properties and the dose of every substance is indicated. Working formulæ are given for all the preparations of the Pharmacopæia, and for a vast number of useful preparations which are not official.

A striking feature in the work is the comparison of the British preparations with those of other Pharmacopæias. In the present edition the foreign names are added, when such names differ from ours, for the guidance of English prescribers abroad.

The second edition has been thoroughly revised, and contains much useful matter not included in the first, particularly in the "Not official" department. The most important addition is an Index in which all the names of the British Pharmacopæia are put in Roman type, and all others in Italics. The doses are attached to the names, and thus without waste of space a very complete Posological Table is formed.

The work is beautifully printed, and strongly bound in cloth.

The Laboratory Guide for Students of Agricultural Chemistry.

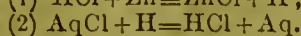
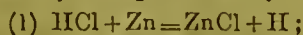
By ARTHUR H. CHURCH, M.A., Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. London: Van Voorst.

ON commencing his duties as Professor of Chemistry at the Agricultural College at Cirencester, Mr. Church found that there was no text-book of practical analysis adapted to the wants of agricultural students. The existing works were both redundant and deficient; the former in containing a large amount of matter useless to the agricultural student, such as directions for the qualitative and quantitative analysis of rare minerals, and the determination of substances never likely to be found in soils or other materials that interest the agriculturist; and deficient through the omission of practical and specific directions for the analysis of those substances, such as oil-cakes, natural and artificial manures, etc., that especially concern the student in agricultural chemistry.

This want Mr. Church's guide was intended to supply. Primarily it was designed for the students in the Royal Agricultural College, and as the original rough draft was found exceedingly useful in actual practice in the laboratory of that Institution, the author has been induced to publish it in order that it may render a wider service.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the Laboratory Guide is not intended to supplant, but rather to supplement, the well-known treatises on general chemistry. It is, in fact, essentially a working as distinguished from a reading book. The plan of the work may be briefly stated. The First Part contains directions for qualitative analysis arranged in such a manner that the determination of all *agricultural* elements (if we may be excused the convenient, though not very correct term) is rendered easy. The Second Part treats of the qualitative analysis of substances connected with agricultural pursuits, such as soils, manures of all kinds, and farm products generally.

The work is well arranged, and will, we have no doubt, become the standard working book on the subject of agricultural analysis. It is obvious that a treatise of this kind is not well fitted for quotation, but as an example of the easy and practical style of the work we may quote the following directions for preparing pure nitrate of silver, as a reagent, from the silver of commerce:—"If silver coin, *i.e.* silver alloyed with copper, is employed, it is necessary, after dissolving it in nitric acid, to precipitate the silver as chloride, by the addition of hydrochloric acid to filter it, and then wash it till it no longer contains a trace of the soluble copper salt. The pure chloride of silver is now to be placed in a small dish of porous earthenware, placed in a larger dish; both vessels are then to be so far filled with water (to which a few drops of hydrochloric acid have been added) that their contents do not mix. A piece of zinc is then laid under the inner vessel, and connected with the chloride of silver by means of a bent platinum wire, when the desired action will at once commence, and after the lapse of a short time the whole of the chloride of silver will be reduced to the metallic state. The change may be represented by the two equations—



The small dish is now removed, and the finely divided silver which it contains is to be repeatedly washed with dilute hydrochloric acid; the silver dissolved is the nitric acid diluted with its own bulk of water, crystallized and fused."

We can strongly recommend this work to all persons engaged in the pursuit of agricultural chemistry.

A Manual of Chemical Analysis, Qualitative and Quantitative. For the Use of Students. Part II. Quantitative. By HENRY M. NOAD, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.C.S., &c. London: Lovell, Reeve, and Co. Pp. 450. Price 10s. 6d.

We have no doubt that many of our readers are familiar with the First Part of Dr. Noad's *Manual*, for on its appearance, about eighteen months ago, we commended it as a clear, concise, and practical handbook for students of analysis. The Second Part, completing the work, is now before us, and we have much pleasure in calling attention to its special merits.

The methodical yet simple arrangement of this Manual is its most obvious characteristic. The perplexing cross-references common to most works on analysis have been discarded, and one subject follows another in a perfectly natural manner.

The best and newest methods of British and foreign chemists are explained, and examples of their practical application abundantly supplied. Precise directions are given for carrying out volumetric processes, especially those which are employed in the valuation of commercial products.

The first chapter of the present part (the seventh of the complete work) describes the principal quantitative operations, and the implements with which they are performed. Here we find ample directions for weighing, for determining specific gravity, for measuring and for drying. The next chapter constitutes the main portion of the work, being on the quantitative estimation of substances, and their separation from each other. As an instance of the fulness of the information afforded, we may mention that four pages are devoted to the quantitative estimation of the rare metal Thallium. The elementary analysis of organic bodies is the subject of the next chapter. Under the head of Special

Methods three useful chapters are given on the systematic examination of mineral waters, soils, and manures, and the ashes of vegetable and animal substances. An Appendix containing many valuable tables, and an excellent Index to the entire work, are included in the present part.

Those who do not possess Part I. can obtain the *Manual* complete in one volume.

The work is illustrated by 109 well-executed woodcuts.

Packing-case Tables; Showing the Number of Superficial Feet in Boxes or Packing-Cases from Six Inches square and upwards. Compiled by WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Accountant, etc. Lockwood and Co. Cloth, oblong 4to, price 3s. 6d.

MAKERS and users of packing-cases will find these labour-saving tables invaluable. By their aid the number of superficial feet in a case of any dimensions can be ascertained in a moment. Without the tables the result is most speedily obtained by cross-multiplication, a rule which is unknown to many who have to calculate the cost of packing-cases. Even by this rule the measurement cannot be arrived at until some thirty or forty figures have been set down. The system adopted by Mr. Richardson in tabulating the results of his innumerable calculations is an excellent one, and is clearly explained in the few lines which constitute the Preface. The tables are beautifully printed on thick paper.

Watts's Dictionary of Chemistry. Part XXI. Light—Lipic Acid. In this Part we have the completion of Dr. Roscoe's elaborate treatise on Light. The articles on Linseed and Linseed Oil are interesting to the pharmacist.

Galloway's Qualitative Analysis. We will review this admirable work on the principles and practice of chemical analysis in our next number.



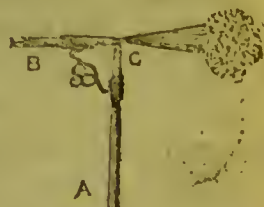
RIMMEL'S RAFRAICHISSEUR, OR PERFUME SHOWER DISPENSER.

As certainly as Christmas-tide makes its coming known to us, so surely does Mr. Rimmel bring forth some taking novelty or other, which is a sure source of amusement at the festive gatherings of the season. This year he presents us with a little contrivance for distributing a shower, or mist of perfume, in the form of spray, the particles of which are so minute as to be almost invisible. The simple and elegant contrivance by which this is accomplished acts in accordance with a well-known but very paradoxical principle of hydraulics.

It has been long known, that if a current of water be permitted to flow rapidly through a tube in a horizontal position, and a second smaller tube be placed so as to open into the first, at right angles with it, that, so far from any portion of the current of water passing out of the larger into the smaller tube, there is a tendency to draw water into the larger one; so that if the open end of the perpendicular small tube be placed in a vessel of water, the same will be emptied of its contents in a short time. The arrangement may be illustrated by the letter T, in which the cross line illustrates the larger tube through which the current of water is flowing, and the perpendicular line the tube up which the water from the vessel is drawn.

The Perfume Shower Dispenser is a modification of this arrangement: the larger tube B, as shown in the engraving, opens just above the smaller one A at C, being held in its place by an ornamental clip of gilt wire. On placing the lower end of the upright tube in eau-de-cologne or other perfume, and blowing strongly through the larger horizontal one, the liquid rises to the top of the tube, and is carried away by the current of air in the form of an invisible spray, which falls as a refreshing and delightfully perfumed dew on the face of the favoured recipient.

We can imagine the amusement created by this curious and elegant little novelty during the coming Christmas time. The entire contrivance is so very taking and attractive that



it cannot fail to have a large sale in all shops where perfumes are sold.

Among the articles of perfumery peculiar to the season we may notice Rimmel's Almanack for 1865. It is got up in all the brilliancy of chromo-lithography, and is well adapted for scenting the paper in a lady's writing-desk or other smaller articles, as the odour it gives out is alike pleasant and permanent.

LENOIR'S GAS ENGINE.

The application of gas as a source of power is by no means a new idea: several machines have been devised from time to time, that have been worked by the expansive force produced by the combustion of a mixture of gas and atmospheric air in a close vessel. In actual working, however, these have not been found to answer the expectations of the inventors, owing, chiefly, to the admixture of gas and air, which was allowed to take place in the cylinder itself, not being perfect, and the combustion, therefore, being irregular and not under steady control. In M. Lenoir's engine, which is now on view at Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, the coal gas employed is perfectly mixed, as it enters the cylinder, with the requisite quantity of air required for complete combustion: the expansion is consequently uniform, and the working force perfectly regular. In appearance the gas engine resembles a small horizontal steam-engine without a boiler. The mixed gases are admitted, alternately, at each end of the cylinder, and are there ignited by a galvanic spark, the expansive force so produced driving the piston to the other end of the cylinder, to be driven back in the same manner.

The quantity of gas consumed is 70 feet an hour for each horse-power, the cost of which is about three pence half-penny. The gas engines are not intended to compete in economy with those worked by steam; but where intermittent power is required, and in those numerous instances where a small power, varying from a half to three horse-power, is desirable, and where steam, from the necessary accessories of furnace and boiler is objectionable, these engines will be found of great utility, more especially as the service of a skilled engineer is not required to superintend them, and they can be thrown in and out of action at any moment without loss, or useless consumption of gas.

In Paris they are largely employed in many small workshops, and promise to become equally popular in our own country.

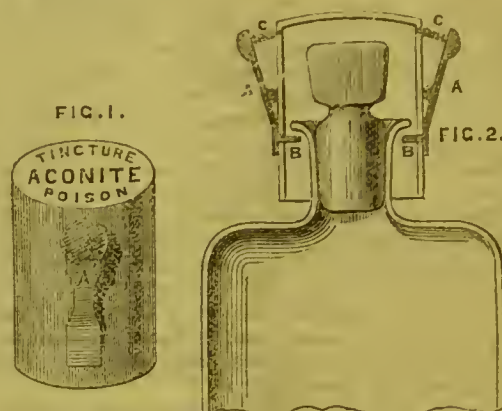
They are now being manufactured by the Reading Iron Works Company.

HOWELL'S SAFETY POISON CAPSULE.

A very distinguished and well-known writer on pharmaceutical subjects, on introducing this novelty to our notice, writes:—"It is certainly the best thing of the sort I have ever seen." This verdict, coming from so high an authority, would of itself stamp the superiority of the invention, were such a commendation requisite; but we think that the merits of the contrivance will equally commend themselves to all. Howell's Safety Poison Capsule is designed for the purpose of being placed on stock bottles containing poisonous or exceedingly active remedies. Its construction is such that it cannot be removed without calling the attention of the most thoughtless dispenser to the exceptional character of the contents.

The contrivance, which is exceedingly simple in its design and formation, and consequently not liable to become deranged by use, is shown in the following engravings; Figure I. representing the external appearance of the capsule, and Figure II. showing a sectional view that displays its structure. The capsule has two small levers *A A* placed on opposite sides; these are hinged at the centres, and carry at their lower ends two pins *B B*, which project through the sides of the capsule, and clip the neck of the bottle inside, so that the flange at the top of the neck prevents the capsule being removed until the pins are withdrawn. This is accomplished by pressing the upper extremities of the levers with the finger and thumb when the capsule can be lifted off the bottle. But it cannot come off accidentally, as the pins are kept in the required position by the action of the springs *C C* under the upper ends of the levers. Nor can the capsule be removed unconsciously, as the levers are roughened, so that the sensation felt on pressing them recalls to the mind of the

dispenser the peculiar qualities of the compound contained within the bottle.



Each capsule has the name of the contents of the bottle written on it, in order to insure its not being misplaced. We believe that the general employment of these ingeniously designed capsules would be the means of saving many lives by the prevention of accidental mistakes in dispensing, and would lead to such a sense of security as would greatly conduce to the serenity of mind and comfort of every pharmacist employing them.

DEATH FROM ERGOT OF RYE.

WE are indebted to the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for the following abstract of this interesting case:—

On Thursday, Oct. 6th, the Borough coroner resumed his inquiry, at the Town Hall, Brighton, as to the death of Susan Kingman. The facts of the case, as elicited at the inquest, are as follow:—The deceased had been cohabiting with a Mr. Leapman, and becoming *enceinte* had endeavoured to procure abortion by taking large quantities of ergot of rye. Mr. Leapman, when he discovered what she was doing, desired her to discontinue the medicine, and made her promise that she would, but as soon as his back was turned she repeated the doses. In consequence of this, her health was brought to so low an ebb that on Sunday, the 25th of September, medical assistance was called in; but notwithstanding the greatest care on the part of Dr. Stephens, she died on the following Tuesday. So peculiar were the symptoms of her ailment, that Dr. Stephens refused to give Mr. Leapman a certificate that Miss Kingman died from natural causes. The same day Mr. Leapman left Brighton, and no one knew where he was gone, although it was rumoured that he had left the country. From information supplied by a servant in deceased's employ, it appears that the medicine had been obtained from Mr. Garrett, chemist, Western-road, in large quantities, and in a lesser quantity of Mr. Johnson, North-street; and on examination these gentlemen said that they supplied it in accordance with a prescription given to them by deceased, and signed J. D. R. In the possession of Miss Kingman was a letter addressed to "My dear Susan," saying, "How glad I should be to see you in town, and would meet you at any place by mutual appointment. If you could spare me a little money in stamps, it would be of infinite service to me just now, as I have been at a heavy expense in moving my family to London.—Yours very sincerely, J. D. R. . . . Direct to me: Dr. Rym—, Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London." The prescription was consequently supposed to have been written by Dr. Rymer, who formerly resided at The Dicker, near Chiddingfold; and as it was stated that deceased died of irritant poison, and that ergot of rye, taken in large doses, would have produced the symptoms manifested, but would not act as an abortive, the inquiry was adjourned, in order that the attendance of Dr. Rymer and Mr. Leapman might be secured and further evidence obtained, but the attempt to serve a summons either on Dr. Rymer or Mr. Leapman failed.

At the adjourned inquiry, Mr. Thomas Stowell, an M.D. of the University of New York, and an M.R.C.S. of London, stated that he had on one occasion attended Miss Kingman, when he prescribed for her a decoction of *Linum catharticum* and compound rhubarb pills; but that if the prescription (the one dispensed by Mr. Garrett, chemist) had been brought

to him, he should not have supplied the medicine, as he considered the ergot of rye dangerous. Mr. John Kemp, chemist, North-street, gave evidence as to the "custom of the trade" in dispensing such prescriptions. He had been in business fourteen or fifteen years, and if such a prescription as the one produced had been brought to him by a strange female he should have dispensed it. The prescription was as follows:—"℞ Tinct. Secal. Cornut. ʒij., Ol. Ment. Pulgii ʒij., misce. Take one teaspoonful in water three times a day.—J. D. R."

Coroner: And supposing she was to come again and again, extending over a period of six weeks, would you supply her?—It might cause some little remark, but it is a medicine that is given in chronic diseases.

Coroner: What amount would you consider it negligent to supply?—Well, you see, it might be dispensed by different assistants, and therefore it is doubtful if we should have known it; if it had come to my knowledge that any one had applied for it to be made up six times in as many weeks, I should have considered it improper. A proper interval would be five or six days.

May I ask if in your experience a prescription of that kind, containing ergot of rye, has been given for chronic diseases?—Ergot and infusion of ergot are given in such cases.

Dr. Stephens: And would you supply it in such quantities for such a disease?—Yes.

Mr. Johnson: Would you not suppose that a lady calling on you repeatedly for bottles, had seen her medical attendant in the intervals?—Yes.

A Juror: Do you know the nature of it—do you know that it would produce death?—Yes, if taken in large quantities. No medical man would direct it to be taken week after week. If a female presented the prescription four or five times, I should ask her if she was taking it by direction of her medical man; and if she said, "No; he told me to take it, and I have taken it ever since," I should not dispense it.

A Juror: Do you know that ergot of rye is calculated to produce abortion?—Yes.

And yet you say you would supply it three or four times?—Yes, under circumstances such as I have named.

Sarah Harriet Sayers stated that she was in the service of Miss Kingman for six months; she had fetched medicine from Mr. Garrett's, and on one occasion Dr. Rymer came to see her mistress. The medicine she took made her very ill, and once she heard Mr. Leapman say, "If you take that medicine any more, I will never speak to you again."

Dr. Roberts, who was in court, here expressed his desire to give evidence.—I reside at Burgess Hill. I have had great practice. Mr. Garrett was an assistant with me about two years, about fourteen years ago, when I carried on my profession at Sydenham. He was in the habit of largely dispensing the medicine ergot of rye in its different forms, and he was fully aware of its effects. He has known it to be given for three weeks together in as large or larger doses than have been mentioned; always in womb affections. He was then a most competent dispenser, and I had the most unlimited confidence in him. I disagree largely with Mr. Kemp with regard to Secale producing death.

Coroner: Do I understand you to say that ergot of rye, taken week after week for nine weeks, would not produce death?—No, undoubtedly not. I should not look for death from it. Death would be from indirect causes.

A Juror: Do you mean that a person taking two or three bottles of it would not produce death?—Yes.

Coroner: Have you read Dr. Taylor's work on Poisons?—Yes, and others as well. I do not think this would cause death. I entirely disagree with Dr. Stephens's evidence on the *post-mortem* examination.

Then you come here, I suppose, to contradict his statement?—No, Sir, I came here out of friendship to Mr. Garrett.

A Juror: I know one of the first professional men in Brighton who prescribes ergot for consumption and chronic diseases.

Witness: I have known it to be given in half-ounce doses.

Dr. Stephens: Would the subject not vomit such a dose?—That would depend on circumstances. Some might vomit it, whilst others would not.

Coroner: Do you agree with Dr. Taylor when he says that small doses taken continually would cause death?—It would depend on what "continually" means,—whether it was six weeks or six months.

The coroner, after referring to the opinion volunteered by Dr. Roberts, said he thought it was overbalanced by that of Dr. Stephens, and the recognised authority on these points, Dr. Taylor, and that death was caused by the destruction of the organs of digestion, and other organs, by the use of ergot of rye. If the jury were of opinion that the deceased took this drug for the purpose of procuring abortion, she was guilty of self-murder. So were those, if they did it knowingly, who supplied the *material*. Of Dr. Rymer's prescription they had only a copy, and there was no legal proof that the prescription produced was that he gave to deceased. Ergot of rye might be given to remove certain irregularities, and it might have been that Dr. Rymer gave deceased the prescription for this purpose, and that she had since made improper use of it. However, there was nothing in the case now which criminally implicated Dr. Rymer, although, no doubt, in the minds of the jury, there was a strong suspicion, which Dr. Rymer certainly ought to remove for the sake of his own reputation. So much, then, as regards Dr. Rymer. Mr. Johnson only supplied the deceased with one bottle, and that was from the original prescription; therefore Mr. Johnson came out of the case with clean hands. So far as regarded Mr. Garrett, the case was more difficult to deal with. There was a conflict of evidence on this point. The girl Betsy Piercy said she several times fetched medicine from Mr. Garrett's, and on one occasion she said she had to ask him for the pills. She further said that she was in the employ of the deceased nine weeks, and that a fortnight after she went there she went to Mr. Garrett's and asked for "Mrs. Kingman's medicine," so that would show that deceased had taken the medicine seven weeks before she died. Then they had the evidence of the girl who was in deceased's employ before Betsy Piercy, and she said that a month before she left she went and fetched the medicine from Mr. Garrett's, so that they had in evidence that deceased had taken this medicine for eleven weeks. Then, according to Mr. Garrett's own statement, he supplied her with four bottles before the 20th of August, and one since, making altogether five bottles. Now, the question they had here to consider was—did Mr. Garrett know that she required this for the purpose of procuring abortion? If they thought he was merely supplying the medicine under the direction of a medical man, they could not find him guilty of carelessness; but if, on the other hand, they thought that the practice of supplying such drugs was improper, they might express their opinion to that effect, although it would form no portion of their verdict.

The jury returned a verdict of *felo de se*, appending to it that they thought greater precaution should be used by chemists in dispensing such deleterious medicines.

Referring to the above case, a "Dispensing Chemist," in a letter to the *Brighton Herald*, October 8, observes:—"There are but few chemists who, in the course of their career, have not dispensed similar prescriptions. In my own knowledge, a prescription containing 'ergot of rye' has been continually dispensed for a lady for three years, and in another case a lady took, three times a day, for several weeks, a dose of ergot half as strong again as that ordered in the prescription dispensed by Mr. Garrett for Miss Kingman.

"The jury forgot the fact that the chemist cannot know *all* the circumstances connected with any prescription that may be brought to him for dispensing; his duty begins and ends with the prescription, and although, thanks to an advanced intelligence in the ranks of our profession, there are few that are unacquainted with the doses and properties of the medicines we dispense, it is not our province to check the medical man in his written orders; the thousand little cares and anxieties that are entailed on us in carefully carrying out our duties are sufficient sources of responsibility without adding another that strictly belongs to the doctor. Should we refuse to prepare medicines duly (so far as we can judge) authorized by a medical man, we should only be adding to our already numerous responsibilities."

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, in commenting on the case, gives the evidence of Mr. Stowell, who was described at the adjourned inquest as an "M.D. of the University of New York, and an M.R.C.S. of London," as that of a chemist, and triumphantly observes,—“We desire to hear the pharmaceutical opinion of this case officially, and meanwhile say, 'Take your line and keep to it. If you are to prescribe, please to study medicine, so that there may be no chance of giving *Linum catharticum* to pregnant women.'”



LONDON, NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

CORRESPONDENCE.—All communications should be addressed to the Editor, at 24, BOW-LANE, E.C.; those intended for publication should be accompanied by the real names and addresses of the writers.

QUERIES.—The Editor cannot undertake to attend to those which are anonymous, or to send answers through the post.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The subscription to the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is 5s. per annum, payable in advance. Should a receipt be required, a stamped envelope must be sent with the amount of subscription. A specimen number may be had upon application, price 6d.

POST OFFICE ORDERS.—Post-Office Orders to be made payable at the General Post Office to the Publisher, JAMES FIRTH, who is alone authorized to receive accounts.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
One Page	4	0	0
Half ditto	2	10	0
Quarter ditto	1	10	0
Special Rates for Wrapper, and the pages preceeding and following literary matter.			

The above Scale of Charges will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent. upon Six, and 20 per cent. upon Twelve insertions—if paid in advance.

Seven Lines and under	0	4	6
Every additional Line	0	0	6
Advertisements of Assistants Wanting Situations (not exceeding 12 words) inserted at a nominal charge of 1s. each.			

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is published on the Fifteenth of every month, and regularly supplied direct to the Members of the Trade in Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies, and all the principal seats of foreign commerce.

Everything intended for insertion in the current Month, must be sent in before the 10th, except Employers' and Assistants' Advertisements, which will be received until 9 a.m. on the morning previous to publication.

DR. TAYLOR ON POISONING.

DR. ALFRED SWAIN TAYLOR resembles the *Acarus* sometimes found in extract of *Nux Vomica*. He lives upon Poison. What is death to others is life to him. Without his evidence, no great poisoning case is deemed complete. He is the recognised poison-finder of the Crown, and his opinion has terrible weight in a criminal trial. It is true that his evidence has on several occasions been severely criticised, and has justified in some measure the popular prejudice against scientific witnesses; still, no one can deny that Dr. Taylor has had greater experience of poisoning cases, both wilful and accidental, than any other man of our time.

The Sixth Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council comprises a Special Report by this famous toxicologist on "Poisoning, and the Dispensing, Vending, and Keeping of Poisons," which we have read with surprise and indignation. The cases adduced by Dr. Taylor to show the carelessness, ignorance, and incompetence of persons employed in retailing drugs, extend over a period of twenty years. Some of them are authenticated by references to the journals in which they are noticed, but some rest entirely upon hearsay evidence. Throughout the Report true chemists and druggists are associated with oilmen, grocers, and village shop-keepers, and the accidents arising from the ignorance of the latter class are artfully perverted into illustrations of the incompetence of "druggists." Few mistakes made in regular chemists' shops are recorded, and of these two only are imputed to ignorance—the ignorance of young apprentices.

In the place of injurious facts Dr. Taylor supplies defamatory suggestions like the following:—

"In reference to the cases of illness and the number of deaths caused annually in this country by carelessness in retailing drugs or poisons for medicines, it would not be possible to give an opinion without a correct return of inquests held by coroners, and a reference to the books of medical practitioners. The cases which are accidentally brought to light, render it probable that many escape notice altogether. With regard to the number of persons who are injured in health, but recover from the effects of such carelessness, they can be known only to the medical men whose assistance may be required. They seldom come before the public, but are occasionally reported in the medical journals.

"Cases have come to my knowledge in which strychnia has been dispensed by mistake for salicine, morphia, and jalapine, and has caused death. This has arisen, not so much from incompetence on the part of the dispenser, as from carelessness in keeping drugs of a similar appearance (some highly poisonous and others not) contiguous to each other, in similar bottles, indistinctly labelled. In such cases, death is likely to be assigned to natural diseases, the dispenser not being aware of his error, and no inquiry made; and the medical man probably finding a sufficient cause for the symptoms by reference to exposure to cold or wet, or to the effects of disease.

"The extent of injury to the public cannot, however, be measured by the number of deaths, even if recognised and accurately recorded. In numerous cases the effect of noxious drugs dispensed for medicines is to undermine health, and to cause injury which may affect a person for life."

Though Dr. Taylor has so often been called upon to declare "the whole truth and nothing but the truth," he evidently disapproves of the practice. He makes no allusion to the injury occasioned by the carelessness and incompetence of the persons employed by dispensing doctors. Careful chemists and druggists are slandered, but grooms, housemaids, and errand-boys are allowed to practise pharmacy in peace.

At the end of the Report we find some suggestions for diminishing the alleged evils of the existing state of things. The first suggestion is one that we hope to see carried out, by the adoption of the proposed Chemists and Druggists' Act. It is the broad provision, "That none but qualified persons, educated to the trade of druggists, should be allowed to vend any retail drugs or medicines capable of acting as poisons."

Two of Dr. Taylor's suggestions, however, are preposterous: they are, "That the sale of arsenic, strychnia, and other specified poisons should, after a certain date, be restricted to Pharmaceutical Chemists and Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Society. Any other persons acting as druggists not to be permitted to sell them, until they have proved their knowledge of poisonous drugs by undergoing a proper examination."—"Some rules are required for the management of a licensed retail trade in poisonous drugs. No youth should be allowed to dispense or sell them who is not above the age of eighteen years, and who has not been for at least one year engaged in the practice of pharmacy, under a Pharmaceutical Chemist or Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society. This restriction not to be applied to one who has passed an examination either at the Pharmaceutical Society or at Apothecaries' Hall, as to his knowledge of poisonous drugs."

Though the *Pharmaceutical Journal* considers Dr. Taylor's suggestions "good in the main," we will not believe that they were issued with the consent of the Pharmaceutical Council. We accept Mr. Deane's assurance, that "the Council will not support or approve of exclusive privileges being conferred upon pharmaceutical chemists, to the exclusion of other competent dealers in drugs."

The publication of Dr. Taylor's Report will lead to the passing of some inadequate and vexatious Poison Bill, unless the chemists and druggists have their own measure ready at the commencement of the coming session.

LAUDANUM AND TEETOTALISM.—Dr. Alfred Taylor, commissioned by the Privy Council, has sent in a Report on the means of committing murder by poison which are allowed to exist in England. He says that poison enough to kill two adults can be purchased anywhere for threepence; and that the careless dispensing of poisonous drugs is the cause of most frightful accidents. As to laudanum, it appears to be sold wholesale, single shops often in the Marshland supplying three or four hundred customers every Saturday night. Retail druggists often dispense 200 lbs. in one year, and one man complained that his wife had consumed £100 in opium since he married. It is a mistake to consider the practice confined to the marshy districts. We do not believe there is a town in England where some one chemist does not on Saturday night load his counter with little bottles of laudanum; and we are assured by a wholesale druggist that he could and did sell it in the eastern counties to the extent of some thousands of pounds weight in a year. This gentleman, an old and keen observer, declared that the demand had sprung up shortly after the introduction of teetotalism, and that it would be found to vary everywhere, in accordance with the progress or decline of the system of total abstinence.—*Spectator*.

A REVIEW OF THE
BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

BY J. C. BRAITHWAITE AND J. C. HROUGH.

IX. NEW AND ALTERED PHARMACEUTICAL
FORMULÆ.

ENEMAS.

To this class of preparations one addition has been made, namely, the Enema Magnesiae Sulphatis. Enema Colocynthis has been discarded, and some slight changes have been made in the strength and composition of the others.

ENEMA ALOES.—*Enema of Aloes.* This formula is that of the L. College, slightly modified; Mucilage of Starch being substituted for Decoction of Barley. Neither the E. or D. College give any formula.

ENEMA ASSAFŒTIDÆ.—*Enema of Assafœtida.* Six fluid drachms of Tincture of Assafœtida and six fluid ounces of Mucilage of Starch are substituted for one drachm of Prepared Assafœtida and half a pint of Decoction of Barley, ordered by the L. College. The E. orders two fluid drachms of the Tincture to be added to the Enema Catharticum, and terms it "Enema Fœtidum;" whilst the D. adds two fluid drachms of the Tincture to twelve fluid ounces of warm Water.

ENEMA MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS.—*Enema of Sulphate of Magnesia.* As before stated, this is a new preparation. It appears to be a modification of the Enema Catharticum, E. and D., and differs only from the formula of the latter College in substituting fifteen fluid ounces of Mucilage of Starch for sixteen fluid ounces of Mucilage of Barley.

ENEMA OPII.—*Enema of Opium.* This is, essentially, the process of the E. College, by whom it is also termed "Enema Anodynum;" it consists in adding half a fluid drachm of Tincture of Opium to two fluid ounces of Mucilage of Starch. The process of the Ph. Brit. possesses an advantage in the quantity of Tincture of Opium being definite, as in that of the E. it varies from half a fluid drachm to a fluid drachm. It is twice the strength of the Enema of the L. No formula appears in the D.

ENEMA TABACI.—*Enema of Tobacco.* This is identical with the formula of the D. College as regards the proportion of the ingredients, but differs as to the time of infusion: the Ph. Brit. orders half an hour, and the D. one hour. It is slightly stronger than that of the L. formula. The E. orders from fifteen grains to half a drachm to be infused in eight ounces of water for half an hour. The indefinite quantity here ordered appears to be very objectionable in preparing so dangerous a remedy.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ.—*Enema of Turpentine.* This formula is the same as that of the D. College, with the exception of fifteen fluid ounces of Mucilage of Starch replacing sixteen fluid ounces of Mucilage of Barley.

Omissions.—Enema Colocynthis, L.

EXTRACTS.

Great and important alterations have been made in the processes for manufacturing these valuable medicinal agents. Thus, in the preparation of such as are obtained from the expressed juices of green herbs, and technically termed "Green Extracts," the old process of evaporating the expressed juices unstrained has been greatly improved upon, and the result is a product of very superior quality. The introduction of formulæ for "Liquid Extracts" we regard with much satisfaction, and only regret that their number should be so small; as there can be no doubt that they will come into very general use, and prove most valuable acquisitions to the medical profession, at the same time affording great facilities to dispensers. One representative of this class of preparations found a place in the last edition of the London Pharmacopœia, and is retained in the Ph. Brit., namely, "Infusum Cinchonæ Spissatum," now termed "Extractum Cinchonæ Flavæ Liquidum." Five new ones have been added. A kind of double process of maceration and percolation has been given for extracting the virtues of certain drugs, and some modifications of old formulæ occur, which will be alluded to under their respective heads.

The following are the instructions given in the Ph. Brit. for preparing Extracts obtained from expressed juices:—

EXTRACTUM ACONITI.—*Extract of Aconite.* Take of the fresh leaves and flowering tops of Aconite 112 pounds, bruise

in a stone mortar, and press out the juice; heat it gradually to 130°, and separate the green colouring matter by a calico filter. Heat the strained liquor to 200°, to coagulate the Albumen, and again filter. Evaporate the filtrate by a water bath to the consistence of a thin syrup; then add to it the green colouring matter previously separated, and, stirring the whole together assiduously, continue the evaporation at a temperature not exceeding 140°, until the extract is of a proper consistence.

A similar process to this is stated to have been for some time employed in the manufacture of Extracts on the large scale; in the latter case, however, the juice is at once heated to near its boiling-point, which separates both Chlorophyll and Albumen together, in the form of a coagulum. The filtered liquor is then evaporated in a steam bath to a syrupy consistence, and the green colouring matter mixed in, and the whole reduced to a fit consistence, at a low temperature. Extracts thus prepared are said to equal in quality those made in accordance with the directions of the Ph. Brit. A writer in the *Lancet** suggests that "those who wish to make their own green extracts should provide themselves with a suitable mill for crushing the plant, as it is a hopeless task to bruise 112 lbs. of green herb in a stone mortar, as suggested by the Pharmacopœia; one half would be perfectly spoiled before the other half was sufficiently comminuted."

EXTRACTA BELLADONNÆ, CONII, AND HYOSCYAMI.—*Extracts of Belladonna, Hemlock, and Hyoscyamus* are to be prepared by subjecting the fresh leaves and young branches to the above process.

In former Pharmacopœias the leaves only of these herbs have been ordered, but these directions have not been carried out by manufacturers, who have been in the habit of employing the young branches as well as the leaves. To Mr. Squire† belongs the credit of having pointed out "that the active power resides by no means exclusively in the leaves; on the contrary, an extract prepared from the tender stalks is the more powerful." He prepared two extracts of Belladonna, one from the leaves only, and another one from the soft tops, including flowers, small stalks, &c. He chose Belladonna "because in this case extremely accurate results could be obtained by determining the relative action of the two extracts on the eye." With regard to the preservation of the Extract, he found that that prepared from the leaves became mouldy in three weeks, while the other kept perfectly well; while a third specimen, prepared from the whole of the soft parts, including the leaves, was in every respect satisfactory, and would keep perfectly. In consequence of these experiments, the Ph. Brit. has ordered the tender stalks, as well as the leaves, to be used for making extracts from fresh plants.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI.—*Extract of Colchicum* is prepared by crushing the corms, pressing out the juice, allowing the feculence to subside, and heating the clear liquor to 212°; then straining through a flannel, and evaporating by a water bath, at a temperature not exceeding 160°, to a proper consistence. Dose, 1 to 2 grains.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM.—*Acetic Extract of Colchicum.* Prepared by the above process, the only difference being that some Acetic Acid is added to the crushed corms previous to pressing. Both of these Extracts were ordered to be evaporated unstrained; consequently they contained Starch and Albumen, which are now separated. Rather less Acetic Acid is ordered in the process of the Ph. Brit. Dose, 1 to 2 grains.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI.—*Extract of Dandelion.* Prepared as Extractum Colchici, maintaining a heat of 212° for ten minutes. This formula is vastly superior to any that has as yet appeared in our Pharmacopœias.

The following Extracts are prepared by the agency of boiling Water:—

EXTRACTA ALOES BARBADENSIS, AND ALOES SOCOTRINÆ (Extractum Aloes, Ph. L.).—*Extracts of Barbadoes Aloes and Socotrine Aloes.* The Aloes is now ordered to be macerated with Water for twelve hours, instead of macerating for three days at a gentle heat, and to be evaporated by a water bath or warm current of air. The E. contains no process for either. The D. none for that of Barbadoes Aloes.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ.—*Extract of Gentian* is directed to

* January 30, 1864, p. 136.

† Companion to the Pharmacopœia, p. 78, *Pharm. Journ.*, December 1861.

be prepared by macerating the Gentian in boiling Distilled Water for two hours, instead of for twelve hours in cold Water, and then boiling for fifteen minutes, pressing, straining, and evaporating by a water bath to a proper consistence. By this process the Albumen is got rid of.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATONYLI.—*Extract of Logwood.* The Logwood is here directed to be macerated in the boiling Distilled Water for twenty-four hours, and then to be boiled down to one-half, strained, and evaporated by a water bath to a proper consistence. This is the E. process. The L. orders maceration for twelve hours in cold Water, and a second maceration for six hours. Press, strain, and evaporate. Iron vessels should not be used. No process in D.

Cold Distilled Water is employed to extract the virtues of the following:—

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS.—*Extract of Chamomile.* This is a new addition to the Ph. Brit. It is prepared by exhausting the flowers with cold Water, pressing, and evaporating the mixed liquors in a water bath to a proper consistence, and, lastly, adding the oil of Chamomile. No process in L. or D. E. made with boiling Water, without oil.

EXTRACTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ AND QUASSIÆ.—*Extracts of Liquorice and Quassia.* These are directed to be prepared by a mixed process of maceration and percolation, as follows:—Macerate in eight fluid ounces of the Water for twelve hours; then pack in a percolator, and add more Distilled Water until the root is exhausted. Heat the liquor to 212°, and strain through flannel; then evaporate by a water bath to a proper consistence. Both these processes are those of the E. College. The Quassia has no place in L. or D.

EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ.—*Extract of Rhatany.* The Rhatany is first macerated with a pint and a half of the Water for twenty-four hours, and completed in the same manner as Extract of Liquorice. Same as the E. process; none in L. or D.

EXTRACTUM OPII.—*Extract of Opium.* Prepared similarly to the E. formula.

The following have their virtues extracted by the agency of Proof or Rectified Spirit:—

EXTRACTUM CALUMBÆ.—*Extract of Calumbo.* This is a new preparation, which has hitherto had no place in either Pharmacopœia. It is prepared by a mixed process of maceration and percolation with Proof Spirit.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.—*Compound Extract of Colocynth* is peculiar to the L. Pharmacopœia, and was called "Pilula Colocynthidis Composita" in the last edition, but in former ones by the above name. It is prepared by the use of Proof Spirit as a solvent.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII.—*Extract of Stramonium.* By percolating the coarsely-powdered seeds with Proof Spirit. It corresponds to the E. formula. No formula in the D. In the L. the virtues are extracted by means of boiling Water. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, gradually increasing.

EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ.—*Extract of Indian Hemp* is obtained by macerating the Hemp in a coarsely-powdered state in Rectified Spirit, and evaporating to a proper consistence. It differs from the D. process in the employment of the Coarse Powder instead of the Extract. It is not in L. or E. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain in the form of pill.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ.—*Extract of Nux Vomica* is prepared similarly to the process of the E. College. It differs from the L. in the Nux Vomica being finely powdered instead of cut. No process in the D. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

The following are prepared by the joint action of Spirit and Water:—

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ.—*Extract of Jalap.* The Jalap is macerated in the Spirit for seven days instead of four, as in the L., filtered, and the Spirit distilled off, leaving a soft extract; the residue is then again macerated in cold Water (hot Water was employed in the L.) for four hours, the liquor strained through flannel, and evaporated by a water bath to a soft extract. The two extracts are mixed together and evaporated, at a temperature not exceeding 140°, to a proper consistence. No process in D.

EXTRACTUM LUPULI.—*Extract of Hop.* Prepared in a very similar manner to Extractum Jalapæ. Not in D. The formula of the L. College orders it to be prepared by the agency of Water alone.

EXTRACTUM RHÆI.—*Extract of Rhubarb.* This is ordered to be prepared by mixing ten fluid ounces of Spirit with five pints of Distilled Water, and macerating the Rhubarb in the

mixture for four days; then decanting, pressing, and setting by, that the undissolved matter may subside; pouring off the clear liquor, filtering the remainder, mixing the liquors, and evaporating by a water-bath, at a temperature not exceeding 160°, to a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM BELÆ LIQUIDUM.—*Liquid Extract of Bael.* An entirely new preparation, made by exhausting the half ripe fruit with cold Water, filtering, and evaporating to a definite quantity, and when cold adding the Spirit. Dose, a teaspoonful two or three times a day.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ LIQUIDUM.—*Liquid Extract of Yellow Cinchona.* This corresponds to the Infusum Cinchonæ Spissatum of the L. College. The bark is directed by the Ph. Brit. process to be macerated for twenty-four hours in two pints of Water, stirring frequently; it is then to be transferred to a percolator, and sufficient Water to be added to exhaust the bark. The liquor is now evaporated at a temperature not exceeding 160° to a pint, filtered through paper, and the evaporation continued to three fluid ounces, or until the sp. gr. of the liquid is 1.200. When cold, gradually add the Spirit, constantly stirring. The sp. gr. should be about 1.100.

EXTRACTUM OPII LIQUIDUM.—*Liquid Extract of Opium.* A new preparation made by digesting Ext. Opii in cold Water for an hour, stirring frequently, filtering, and adding the Spirit. The product should measure one pint. It is one-eighth stronger than the Tincture. Dose, 12 to 20 minims. Mr. Squire* states that it "produces the direct effects of Opium, but with less subsequent derangement of the nervous system. It is therefore adapted for children and persons of irritable temperament." He also says, "that there is not sufficient Spirit to keep it."

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ LIQUIDUM.—*Liquid Extract of Pareira* is another new preparation, obtained by macerating the Pareira in a pint of boiling Distilled Water for twenty-four hours, and then packing in a percolator, and exhausting with Distilled Water; the liquor is then evaporated to thirteen fluid ounces, and when cold the Spirit is added, and the solution filtered.

EXTRACTUM SARZÆ LIQUIDUM.—*Liquid Extract of Sarsaparilla.* Prepared by macerating the Sarsaparilla in half the Water for six hours, and decanting the liquor, repeating the process, filtering the mixed liquors, and evaporating by means of a water bath to seven fluid ounces, or until the sp. gr. of the liquid is 1.13. When cold, add the Spirit. The sp. gr. should be about 1.095. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms.

Ether is the agent employed in exhausting the two last:—

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ LIQUIDUM.—*Liquid Extract of Ergot* This is an entirely new preparation, obtained by shaking the Ether in a bottle with half a pint of the Water, and decanting the Ether after separation; freeing the Ergot from oil by passing this washed Ether through it, packed in a percolator, —by this means more than one-third of its original weight in oil is extracted; removing the Marc, and digesting it in three pints of the Water at 160° for twelve hours; pressing out, straining, and evaporating to nine fluid ounces, and when cold adding the Spirit. It is then allowed to stand for an hour to coagulate, and filtered. The product should measure sixteen fluid ounces. Dose, 15 to 30 minims.

EXTRACTUM FILIIS LIQUIDUM.—*Liquid Extract of Fern-root.* Another new introduction into the Ph. Brit.; is prepared by mixing the Fern-root with two pints of the Ether, packing closely in a percolator, and adding the remainder of the Ether at intervals, until it passes through colourless. Let the Ether evaporate on a water bath, or recover it by distillation, and preserve the oily extract. Dose, 30 to 60 minims in milk, or with mucilage. It should be administered on an empty stomach. Mr. Squire states that "the extract of the unexpanded frond is equally effective with that of the rhizome."

Omissions.—Extractum Cinchonæ, L., E.; Extractum Cinchonæ Pallidum, L., E.; Extractum Cinchonæ Rubrum, L., E.; Extractum Digitalis, E.; Extractum Elaterii, L., E., D.; Extractum Lactucæ, L.; Extractum Papaveris, L., E.; Extractum Pareiræ, L., E.; Extractum Scammonii, E.; Extractum Uvæ Ursi, L.

INFUSIONS.

These preparations are 27 in number in the present Pharmacopœia, of which 9 are new additions, whilst 11 have

* Companion to Pharm., p. 184.

undergone alterations, and 5 have been omitted. We have arranged them according to the length of time required for digestion, and will glance at the changes that have taken place in the different formulæ as we take each in order.

The following are ordered to stand for a quarter of an hour:—

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS.—*Infusion of Chamomile.* This is prepared similarly to the D. process, and is nearly double the strength of L. and E.

INFUSUM AURANTIL.—*Infusion of Orange.* Now, nothing more than a simple infusion of Orange-peel; the Cloves and Lemon-peel of the L. and E. Colleges being omitted.

INFUSUM CUSO.—*Infusion of Kouso.* This is a new preparation, having anthelmintic properties, especially for tapeworm. The dose is 4 ounces.

The following are directed to infuse for thirty minutes:—

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI.—*Infusion of Clove.* Similar to the formula of the D. College, and rather stronger than the L. or E. The latter order it to infuse for two hours.

INFUSUM CATECHU.—*Infusion of Catechu.* Same as D. and similar to L. and E. The formula of the L. College is much the same, but orders maceration for one hour, whilst that of the E. College is to infuse for two hours; some Syrup is also to be added to the strained liquor. Dose, 1 to 3 oz.

INFUSUM CHIRETÆ.—*Infusion of Chiretta.* The proportions of Chiretta and Water are much the same as in the D. process; but instead of boiling Water, the Ph. Brit. orders it to be at the temperature of 120°, and to infuse for half an hour instead of one hour. The E. College orders it to infuse for two hours. There is no formula for it in the L. Its medicinal properties are much the same as Gentian, but it is a purer bitter.

INFUSUM ERGOTÆ.—*Infusion of Ergot.* Similar to the D. process, but not quite so strong, the latter being in the proportion of one to thirty-six, and the former one to forty. The D. College orders it to infuse for one hour, the Ph. Brit. for half an hour. Not in the L. or E. It should be made fresh on each occasion. Dose, 1 to 4 tablespoonfuls.

INFUSUM MATICÆ.—*Infusion of Matieo.* Same as the D., but directed to stand only half an hour instead of an hour. Not in L. or E. Dose, 1 to 2 oz.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ.—*Infusion of Quassia.* Nearly resembles the D. process, but is slightly weaker, the D. being in the proportion of one in sixty-eight, infused for one hour,—the Ph. Brit. one in seventy-three, infused for half an hour; so that the present Infusion is about the same strength as the D., but three times that of the L., and more than twice that of the E. Dose, 1 to 2 oz.

INFUSUM ROSÆ ACIDUM.—*Acid Infusion of Roses.* The same as the D. formula, retaining its old name. The same as the Inf. Rosæ of the E. without the sugar.

The following are ordered to infuse for one hour:—

INFUSUM BUCCO.—*Infusion of Buchu.* The same as L., E., and D., but ordered to be infused for four hours by the L. College, and for two by the E.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ.—*Infusion of Calumbo.* Made with cold Water instead of hot, as ordered by the L. College; by this means the Starch remains behind. It is rather stronger than the old formula, being in the proportion of 1 to 20; whilst the L. was $\frac{1}{4}$ to 20; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20; and the D. 1 to 24.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ.—*Infusion of Cascarilla.* In this case the D. formula is again substituted for the L.; it is rather stronger than the L. or E., and very liable to undergo change.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS.—*Infusion of Digitalis.* This Infusion is prepared like the D. process, but is only half the strength; the Spirit of Cinnamon used in the L. and E. processes is omitted. It is the same strength as the L., and only half that of the D. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.

INFUSUM DULCAMARÆ.—*Infusion of Bittersweet.* This is a new preparation. In the old Pharmacopœias the decoction is official. The object of the change does not seem very apparent. Dose, 1 to 2 oz.

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ.—*Infusion of Rhatany.* Same strength as L., but infused for one hour instead of four. Not in E. Dose, 1 to 2 oz.

INFUSUM RHÆ.—*Infusion of Rhubarb.* Like the process of the D. College, and ordered to infuse one hour, instead of two, as directed by the L. College. It is also stronger than theirs, being 1 to 48. The E. formula ordered Spirit of Cinnamon and infusion for twelve hours. Dose, 1 to 2 oz.

INFUSUM SENEGAL.—*Infusion of Senega.* Much the same as the formula of the D. College, in whose Pharmacopœia it is called Infusum Polygalæ. The E. orders it to infuse for four hours. It is not in the L.

INFUSUM SENNÆ.—*Infusion of Senna.* Another instance of the adoption of the Irish formula. It is the same strength as the L., E., and D. Owing to its quickly spoiling in warm weather, Mr. Squire suggests the addition of one grain of Nitre to each ounce, which he states will be found to impart great conservative power.

INFUSUM VALEMIANÆ.—*Infusion of Valerian.* Similar to that of the L. and D. Not in the E. Dose, 1 to 2 oz. The L. orders maceration for only half an hour, the D. for one hour.

The following Infusions are ordered to stand for two hours:—

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ.—*Infusion of Yellow Cinchona.* Prepared in the same manner as L. and E.; but the latter College orders infusion for four hours. No formula in D. Dose, 1 to 2 oz.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ.—*Infusion of Cusparia.* Rather stronger than that of the L. and E. No formula for it in the D. It is directed to be made with water heated to 120°, instead of boiling water, as in L. and E. Dose, 1 to 2 oz.

INFUSUM LUPULI.—*Infusion of Hop.* Prepared as in L., but stronger, and infused for two hours instead of four. Not in E. or D. Dose, 1 or 2 oz.

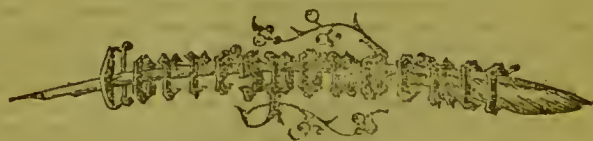
INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ.—*Infusion of Serpentry.* Prepared as in the L. and E. formulæ, but only allowed to infuse two hours instead of four. Not in D. Dose, 1 to 2 oz.

INFUSUM UVÆ URSI.—*Infusion of Bearberry.* This is a new addition, and replaces the Decoction which has been discarded. Dose, 1 to 2 oz.

INFUSUM LINI.—*Infusion of Linseed* remains much as before, but is no longer termed Compositum, as in the L. Pharmacopœia. No formula in D.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.—*Compound Infusion of Gentian.* This is the process of the E. College, very slightly modified; the Lemon-peel of the L. College is replaced by Coriander. Much difference of opinion appears to be entertained respecting the value of this change, some speaking favourably of it, and others as warmly condemning it. Dose, 2 to 4 oz.

Omissions.—Infusum Armoraciæ Compositum, L.; Infusum Cinchonæ Spissatum, L. (now transferred to Extracts); Infusum Cinchonæ Pallidæ, L., E., D.; Infusum Cinchonæ Pallidæ Spissatum, L.; Infusum Juniperi, D.; Infusum Menthæ Viridis, D.; Infusum Pareiræ, E. and D.; Infusum Simarubæ, E. and D.



THE TWO SOCIETIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

98, York-street, Westminster, Nov. 5th, 1864.

SIR,—As Mr. Proctor has intimated his intention of withdrawing from the discussion on the Two Societies, I shall not bring forward any new subject in this letter, but simply make a few remarks on what I would wish to be the issue of the correspondence. I have no desire to complain of the way Mr. Proctor has conducted his defence of the Pharmaceutical Society, or to blame him for introducing anything, he may consider, unpalatable to us. I do not think he has proved our want of moderation, or justified the upholding of the *status quo*. I do not believe he has induced any to think better of the Pharmaceutical Society, or shaken the confidence of the trade in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Proctor hints that he may become a member of the United Society, if certain features in the constitution of the body are altered. He admits that the United Society has done some good, and may do more. What could be expected of a Pharmaceutical Councillor beyond this? Does not this hint and this admission prove him to be a liberal man, having the interests of the whole trade at heart?—one who perceives that he need be none the less an advocate for Pharmaceutical advancement because he is assisting to forward trade objects. I appeal to Mr. Proctor to join us at once, and with his ability, energy, and character to help to make the United Society what he would desire to see it become. We are not opposed to Pharmaceutical education. Our proposed Act for the incorporation of the trade has met with general approval, because it guarantees to the Pharmaceutical Society all its privileges, and provides for the wants of the whole trade.

You, Sir, have stated your intention to review this correspondence when it is ended. I have now to thank you for the large space you have allowed me to occupy in your columns, and have much pleasure in leaving the question in your hands, feeling confident of your impartial judgment in advocating that which is for the good of the entire trade, apart from societies or sections.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WADE.

VIGIL'S FAREWELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—Circumstances render it expedient that this should be my last letter in your Journal. I feel persuaded that you and your readers have had enough of Pharmaceutical politics; and judging from the damage inflicted upon them by their own advocates, it may be supposed that the Pharmaceutical Society have had enough too; my remarks, therefore, upon that subject, although necessary to the argument I wish to establish, shall be brief.

The statements made by your Pharmaceutical correspondents, so palpably at variance with facts, might have been charitably attributed to ignorance of passing events in the trade, had they not have betrayed a too familiar acquaintance with the refuted libels which, during the three years of the United Society's existence, have been carefully circulated by Pharmaceutical emissaries. It does not, in the slightest degree, lessen the culpability of such calumnies to say, "I did not know that what I was saying was not true." Gentlemanly ethics and Christian morality alike require a personal knowledge of the truth of allegations injurious to others, before they are repeated. A man who enters a witness-box is sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and *nothing but the truth*; and for the protection of this sacred principle, so guarded by an oath in judicial proceedings, society demands every man's honour. They who say of the United Society, "that it is unknown," "that it is not respectable," "that it has never published a list of its members," "that it is only a section of outsiders," "that it was got up for trade purposes," "that the men who originated it were not influenced by a desire for the public good," are not only trifling with their obligation to society, but assert things from the assertion of which they would shrink as honourable men under the obligation of an oath in the witness-box. Never was I so disappointed as I have been in the spirit evinced by gentlemen who have written on the Pharmaceutical side of this controversy. When I cheerfully stood on one side for combatants of their own choice, and that the contest might be conducted upon their own stringent conditions, I had a right to expect, and I think the trade never expected otherwise—that they themselves would abstain from tactics universally denounced by public opinion.

The three letters ostensibly commenced for the defence of the Pharmaceutical Council, do not even attempt that defence, but are devoted to the injury of the United Society.

Professions of a sincere desire for truth and a friendly understanding have degenerated into party spite; and rounded periods in smooth phraseology have been made the vehicles of deliberate insult. The hope so fondly indulged by hundreds in common with myself, that this discussion would bring about a better pharmaceutical feeling, has now yielded to the conviction that to reiterate truths, to argue logically from sound premises, and to array facts before such a spirit, will only provoke further hostility; and were there no more probable object to be obtained than to convince the advocates of Pharmaceutical supremacy against their will, we might give up the advocacy of our cause; but there is the press, the public, and the legislature, and to them we will appeal.

The spirit of self-complacency which manifested itself in the absolute rudeness of the Pharmaceutical Council to the Executive Committee of the United Society pervades every paragraph of their apologist's letters. With one bound of uncharitable imagination, he deducts 1,000 from our 3,000 members, because we have not classified our honorary members and assistants. We could not afford to bestow more labour upon the list, but I hope it will serve to moderate his rancour to be informed that we have about a dozen honorary members who, not perhaps being chemists and druggists in the strictest sense, are immediately connected with the trade, and are liberal contributors to our Benevolent Fund; and that whilst the proportion of assistants in the Pharmaceutical Society is one in seven, that of the assistants in the United Society is not more than one in twenty. I am sorry to admit this fact, but it illustrates the uncharitable spirit of his criticisms, and shows that had he have set the number of assistants down at 100 instead of 1,000, he would have been nearer the truth. Your correspondent in his partisan zeal has elaborated out of fictitious figures an army of chemists and druggists on the outside of both Societies. But he seems alarmed at his own creation, and so, anticipating the indignant inquiry of the trade, "Where are they?" he has recourse to an ingenious fallacy. Prudently, he rejects the absurd claim hitherto set up to count the 2,000 members of the Pharmaceutical Society amongst the voters upon the question whether that Society shall register the trade for a consideration, but he fallaciously assumes that universal suffrage is essential to representation. He says, "The United Society is only a small portion of the outsiders, and only a very small portion of the United Society voted in the election of its executive." He does not even believe "that the Executive Committee represents the United Society." His capacity for unbelief is really wonderful! If ever there was a *bona fide* representation, it was certainly effected at the last Annual Meeting of the United Society. A month's public notice was given of it; the questions to be discussed were previously known and canvassed in each district; each district sent its own elected delegates, and these delegates again elected the executive and transacted the business of the Society in an open and numerous meeting. Surely that meeting was a fair representation! A good representation may thus come of limited election, so bad representation may come of universal suffrage. Napoleon, the universally elected, will never get either his constituents or posterity to endorse his *coup d'état*, nor will the voting-paper elected Pharmaceutical Council ever have the sanction of their just and liberal-minded members to a Chemists and Druggists' "Coercion Bill."

But we don't represent the trade, say they. Now I will prove that we do more than represent the trade. I will show that the *United Society of Chemists and Druggists is the trade itself* for any legislative purpose, or for the arrangement of any question between them and the Pharmaceutical Society. Suppose the maximum number of chemists in business to be 8,000, as stated by a Pharmaceutical authority. The first process in the inquiry would be to separate the 2,000 Pharmacists from the number. No, no, you must not do that, say they: why not? Remember the question is *not* one of mutual interest, but whether the 2,000 shall tax and control the remaining 6,000. To allow the 2,000 Pharmacists to vote with the 6,000 tradesmen upon such a question would be equivalent to that one-sided game called "heads I win, tails you lose." The next condition required would be to ascertain how far the United Society represented, *not the gross number, but the intelligence and judgment of those whose interests were affected*, because all experience shows that no large

body of men can be wholly demonstrative. It was upon this principle that I once asked in your columns, "How many patriots achieved Freedom for the millions of their fellow-countrymen?" If you take 2,000 as a demonstrative body from 8,000, you will find that it will require the intelligence of the remaining 6,000 to constitute another demonstrative body of 3,000. Every time the mass is screened the greater will be the proportion of refuse escaping, until nothing but refuse is left, and I have no doubt but the last screening process to which the trade can be subject will be the declaration clause in the Chemists and Druggists' Act, as conditional to exemption from examination, which will at once and for ever banish hundreds from the trade who have hitherto been a scandal to it. Where, I ask, are the thousands of outsiders which, it is asserted, the United Society do not represent? Where are they at Newcastle, which, being a district only twelve months old, does not give an average number of members? But we have, even at Newcastle, thirty-six members in business. Your correspondent admits only twenty-nine. Take his admitted number twenty-nine, and add the thirteen members of the Pharmaceutical Society. Now, I ask him to point out the remaining druggists in Newcastle to warrant his assertion that "the United Society is but a very small part of the outsiders." All the druggists in the three little towns of Mansfield, Stafford, and Stratford, in Essex, are members of the United Society with one exception; and these three towns are types of the small towns generally. Take an average county town,—say Derby. We have twelve members there, good men and true. There are three members of the Pharmaceutical Society, one of whom numbers amongst our twelve, and there are two or three outsiders, such as they are. Now take a large town,—for instance, Sheffield. That important town rejoices in seventy-five members of the United Society, and ten members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and scarcely a druggist can be found on the outside of the one or the other. I will now only refer to London as the stronghold of Pharmaceuticalism. The metropolitan directory furnishes the names of 800 chemists. Of these the United Society has about 400, and the Pharmaceutical Society 400. Where are the outsiders beyond the United Society in London?

I trust I have now established my point beyond controversy, viz., that the United Society practically constitutes the trade outside the Pharmaceutical Society; but by way of further proof I may just add that the many meetings of chemists and druggists which have rejected the assumption of the Pharmaceutical Council to govern and tax them, have been meetings of the trade to which every druggist in each town has been invited. If the United Society does not represent the trade as distinguished from the other Society, I demand now to know from him, whoever he may be that asserts the contrary, where the trade can be found?

Why, I ask, is this fiction kept up? Fiction did I say? There are two fictions equally reprehensible. The assumption that there is a large body of chemists and druggists beyond the United Society, is a fiction. If there be such a body, it has eyes which see not, and ears which cannot hear, and a tongue which never speaks; it has neither joys, nor sorrows, nor mortal sympathies; it can neither be seen, nor felt, nor found,—it is a sham and a myth!

And that other fiction,—a council of chemists duly certified as qualified to examine their brother chemists. The Pharmaceutical Council, which lately disdained to exchange civilities with the Executive of the United Society, can exhibit no better evidence of their ability to dispense medicines than nineteen-twentieths of the Smiths and Jones and Robinsons, whom they affect to despise as chemists and druggists, fit only to be examined on a platform lower than their own.

The accompanying table, which shows the strength of each Society, is instructive, and I offer it for the consideration of those who imagine that the United Society must fall before the Pharmaceutical:—

Pharmaceutical Statistics of Fourteen Towns in England.	Members of the United Society.		Members of the Pharmaceutical Society.	
	In Bu- siness.	Assist- ants.	Non-ex- amined.	Ex- amined.
Birmingham	46	2	23	3
Bolton	30	2	2	...
Bradford	42	...	9	1
Bristol	19	1	8	4
Hull	58	1	7	3
Leeds	52	...	13	2
Liverpool	74	6	41	10
London	383	30	325	75
Manchester	142	8	29	8
Newcastle	36	9	9	4
Norwich	13	...	9	1
Nottingham	40	2	11	2
Plymouth	17	1	5	1
Sheffield	74	1	9	1
Average Pharmaceutical Assistants ...	...	...	...	88
United Society	1028	63	500	203
Pharmaceutical Society:—	2900	100	...	...
Council .....	...	...	17	4
Members	103	...	1607	398
Associates .....	...	...	...	323
Relative Numerical Strength	4033	163	2124	930

Highest number of Members attained by the Pharmaceutical Society since its commencement 4000
Numbers of Members July 1st, 1864, including 323 Associates 2330
Decrease.....1670

The men who *can* not achieve their emancipation with such a power as this are no Englishmen; those who *do* not are cowards; and those who *will* not are slaves indeed! Our bitterest enemies know too well that the besetting sin of the trade is apathy; they know, too, that the trade is not innocent of narrow-minded selfishness; in fact, they know our weak-

ness lies in the indifference of some of our leading members to our cause. It is this knowledge which buoy them with hope and points their sarcasms. It is this only which may defeat us. Were our rich men to set an example of devotion, and all our leading men to work with the Executive, we should never hear the bitter taunt—"Help yourselves!"

But we will take an enemy's advice. *We will help ourselves in earnest.* Our time and energies shall be better bestowed than in bandying arguments with men whose minds are made up for mischief. There is mischief brewing; the two Councils have obviously laid their heads together; Government has been advised; Dr. Alfred Taylor has had his instructions and made his report; and upon that report, which recommends that special privileges be given to the Pharmaceutical Society, a Bill will probably be produced in Parliament backed by the united power of the two Councils; a single clause—nay, a few subtle words in that Bill may doom the trade for ever to a hateful impost, and a more hateful control. We know full well what we may expect from this new alliance, and we will be ready.

And now, I would address a few earnest words to our members before I take my leave.

For three years past efforts almost superhuman have been made to place the trade by an Act of Incorporation beyond the reach of these annual attempts upon their independence. Neither the legislature nor the public want protection against ignorant dispensers of drugs at the cost of injustice to those who are competent. If chemists and druggists will only set to work in earnest for a reform of their trade, Government will support them. We have the power, but we must will it, to do it. The means to go to Parliament must be raised, or we shall be too late with our Bill; and the apathy, the selfishness, and the treachery so much to be dreaded in our own ranks will have done the work of our enemies. My heart saddens at the thought. Shall it come to this? A few shillings from each chemist and druggist who has not yet subscribed to the Incorporation Fund is all that is needed, with an united purpose and a determined will. Before the trade, I ask the chemists and druggists of Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, and other large districts, to follow the noble example of Sheffield, Hull, Bradford, Newcastle, and many smaller towns, and redeem their pledge to subscribe a trifle each to the Incorporation Fund. It is their duty—a duty sacred in its obligations, to themselves, to the trade, and to posterity, the neglect of which will inevitably result in the degradation of thousands of chemists to the level of hucksters, and place the whole trade at the mercy of the Pharmaceutical Council, whilst the help they can so easily give will enfranchise themselves and their brethren.

Chemists and druggists of England! let this my last appeal prevail: it is for you and your children I plead, as one whose soul is wrapt up in your cause. Consider the odium, the contempt, and the ridicule involved in your failure, and the glory of success; reflect if your union be broken, your strength will lie in helpless atoms at the feet of your enemies, but if you work in union, no Council, even though it were backed by the House of Lords, can resist your power. Remember, to use the emphatic language of your Annual Report, "3,000 men thus united in a free country for a common object, is a principle to be known and a power to be felt before which sectional or party interests must fall." In the fulness of my heart I entreat you to merge all minor considerations in this great effort for the redemption of your trade. Do not let your enemies rejoice whilst the hands of your Executive go down in despair! "We will not," I hear you say, and joyfully bid you farewell.

P.S.—Permit me to add what I fully intended to have embodied in this letter, my sincere tribute of gratitude to yourself for the uniform courtesy and kindness I have experienced at your hands during the two years I have addressed the trade through your columns. I beg with unaffected sincerity to hope that the United Society will remember how much they owe you for the help you gave them in their infancy, for the firm support you gave them in the day of their trial, when two Councils combined to subjugate them to their will, and for the uniform liberality and able advocacy you have extended to their cause.

PROPOSED CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—Of course you are aware that most of us in the trade have recently had forwarded for our perusal and opinion, a printed draft of a Bill providing for the future interests of us all.

Now I do not pretend to be more sagacious than my neighbours, but I should like, if you will kindly favour me with space to call attention particularly to Rule 3, in the said draft:—

"That the Act shall come into operation at a fixed period, after which date all persons keeping shop or store for the retailing of drugs and dispensing medicines, shall produce to the Registrar appointed under this Act, certificates from duly appointed examiners of their competent knowledge of drugs in general use, with their doses, and of their ability to read physicians' prescriptions with ease and accuracy, and be registered as Chemists and Druggists upon payment of twenty-one shillings."

Thus runs the Rule proposed. Let us examine it. There is an old adage "that a man may cut his own nose off to spite his own face." Cannot most of us who have been engaged in trade during the last few years testify to the great increase in the demand for drugs in country villages? The grocer is made the vendor of them, from the sole fact that a druggist (unless he combined hair-cutting and shaving with his retail) could never exist on the profits. Now, far be it from me to write anything derogatory to the character of the class of men usually found in country villages, but not one in a hundred would deem it worth his while to qualify himself for even the most simple examination, and the rule requires that the parties shall be able to read, &c. &c. The sale of drugs in country villages can only be made to answer as an addition to another business, and even then the amount turned over is so small that a grocer would abandon the retailing of them rather than take the trouble of passing an examination and paying a guinea for the pleasure it had afforded him.

I have said that the demand for drugs in small places is increasing, and I am not afraid of being contradicted; but unless it be in some of the northern counties, I know of no village in which a druggist could live. The degrees of course vary in their peculiarities; and when I say that I have been in the habit of supplying drugs of all kinds to many respectable grocers living in villages for many years, it will be at once said that I am opposing Rule 3 from sordid motives. This I disclaim, as I hope to be able to show you, if you have not already seen it, that if Rule 3 remains un-

altered a great act of injustice will be committed on the labouring poor. Now, if druggists in large towns are to lose a connection among their friends the village grocers, our returns and our profits must collapse seriously. A countryman returning from his labour at six o'clock in the evening is suddenly attacked with pain in his stomach: he can obtain neither castor oil nor tincture of rhubarb; true, he may call in the doctor, but the reason why he does not is obvious,—the large town is five miles away, and he must put up with his pain until it leaves him. Money is not so plentiful among this class as to enable them to keep a medicine chest; and even had they one, in the confusion among so many bottles the wrong medicine would be sure to be taken.

Country people always prefer purchasing their drugs when they can at the regular druggist's, but the demand cannot in all cases be anticipated, neither is it reasonable to expect the poor to provide themselves with a stock.

The spruce young assistant to the medical man will not give up his evening stroll, and his cigar, to retail out "two pennyworth of Daffy's," so that the labourer or his wife may be maintained in health to provide for the family.

How are we to meet these matters so as to protect ourselves, our friends the country grocers, and the rural population?

Several of the village traders among my connection have for years past excluded poisonous articles from their businesses, and it would be a strange return for their prudential conduct were the Legislature to take from them the power of furnishing the public with articles positively necessary to health.

I can see but one alternative under the circumstances of the case, and that is a prohibitory clause in the Act, enumerating articles highly dangerous in their character: they are but few at the most, since strychnine, morphia, arsenic, &c. &c., are seldom kept in the country proper. Precipitate, red and white, sugar of lead, oxalic acid, and a few more would be well to exclude; but as to laudanum a difficulty perhaps would be experienced, since there are many persons who regard that as actually essential to their existence, and merely purchase their daily consumption upon the same principle that needy families buy a pennyworth of vinegar at a time, knowing that if there is sauce in the house it will be consumed unnecessarily. It would never do for laudamm drinkers to have the article in the cupboard. On this head at present I am scarcely able to offer an opinion, but am inclined to the belief that if prohibited as an article of sale in country villages, the quantity some persons would find some means or other of keeping by them would tend to danger to other members of the household, since it is notorious that, place a label ever so conspicuously on the bottle when that article is sold, the laudanum drinker will invariably remove it. I cannot discover any other rule in the draft interfering with existing connections in business, or that is likely to bear upon the interests or comfort of the working classes, and in fact as a whole it is perhaps as well as might be calculated on; a change, however, in Rule 3 must certainly be made, for reasons which I hope this letter has made obvious.

Let the country shopkeeper be supplied with a list of articles the Legislature will not sanction his having in stock, and he will take care that no fine is levied upon him; these lists can be furnished by all of us to our customers. If we are to have an Act at all, let it be one that will help us and not prove unjust to the public.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS FARDON.

Maidstone, November 4, 1864.

HOMŒOPATHIS AND THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

London.

SIR,—I have carefully looked over the ample correspondence that has appeared in recent numbers of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, relative to proposed legislation affecting the trade, but have not found one word said about the homœopathic chemists. Now, I really think that if we are to get a new Pharmacy Act, or an Act of Incorporation, they should come within the sphere of its operation, for I well know that some of them dispense poisons in ordinary doses. They may do it on the principle of *similia similibus curantur*. Yet no one wants to be killed by the incompetency of the chemist, even though he proposes to adopt that principle. I maintain, therefore, that a knowledge of drugs should be indispensable to the qualification of the homœopath. I find they use the alkaloids freely, especially some of the most powerful, such as aconitine, atropine, and veratrine, and I see no reason why they should be exempted. I know some of them are members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and I think some are members of the United Society. There are some whom I know are really chemists, but there are many who merely add homœopathic medicines to their stock of books and stationery, and gradually transform their shops into "homœopathic pharmacies." It is against this class that there should be some provision. Now, I would suggest that we should recognise all existing *bona fide* homœopathic chemists (not the above class), and let all the rest who may afterwards start in business pass through the same ordeal of examination as ourselves, and thus show that they are worthy of being called chemists.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

THE WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUG COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

London.

SIR,—As the question now being asked by most members of our profession is, whether this new Company is to be conducted by men who are qualified for the management of such an undertaking; whether it is to be carried on with that skilful care and determined perseverance which invariably lead to success, or doomed, alas! like many companies of the present day, to utter failure,—being a Shareholder, I venture to state the feelings and convictions experienced by myself on this important subject, ere I became one.

The gentlemen who have started the Wholesale and Export Drug Company, and under whose direction it is to be worked, are those who during the last three years have been most severely tested, and have shown a perseverance and power of organization of which they may justly feel proud. I refer to the United Society of Chemists and Druggists. The

most visionary amongst us could not bring our minds to believe that a second society would in so short a time assume the dimensions of this one! And how could such results have been accomplished but by persons of superior business qualifications? And *these men* are some of the acting directors of the above Drug Company; and it is from careful observations and a personal knowledge of one or more of *them*, that leads me earnestly to commend it to the notice of the whole trade, as a safe and advantageous investment.

A drug company based on sound and proper principles, has long been a desideratum, and has often been in contemplation by certain individuals, but at length we have one really about to commence operations, and, in my humble belief, under the most favourable circumstances for answering the purposes for which it is established.

Hoping you will give insertion to this communication in your next Journal,

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A MEMBER OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Rye, October 15.

Sir,—One of your late correspondents stated that few chemists and druggists ever attained a state of competency, a fact patent to all who thoroughly know the trade. It occurred to me then to write to you, suggesting a co-operative society for the midland counties. I was therefore most delighted when I read the announcement in your columns of the Wholesale and Export Company. The principle of co operation is a sound one, and there are very few in the trade, I trust, that could not afford to take at least two, if not more, shares in the concern. The absence of all titled names on the directorate is not to be regretted, as we find instead the names of gentlemen of well-known ability in the trade, and of the highest integrity.

Trusting some abler pen than mine will take up the subject more fully, and wishing it all the success it deserves,

I am, Sir,
Yours very truly,
R. G. JONES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

London, October 4th, 1864.

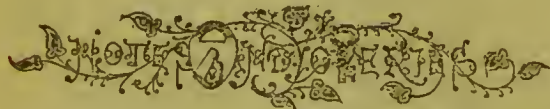
Sir,—Neither in the advertisement issued by the "Wholesale and Export Drug Company, Limited," nor in your editorial remarks of the 15th ult., can I find any allusion to the large body of medical practitioners.

Hundreds of those who dispense their own medicines, would, like myself, be glad to become shareholders, and thus avail themselves of the advantages that must accrue from this new and well-organized association.

Anything like a division of labour has long been a desideratum, much coveted by a class of men who work very hard for a scanty share of the world's goods. And one great step towards the accomplishment of this object would be secured by the opportunity thus afforded of deriving a primary profit from the use of materials that are daily disposed of, and sometimes without any direct or indirect returns from those who are benefited by our expenditure of time and trouble. I speak positively of the *primary benefits*; for after much thought concerning the matter, I cannot see, why, with ordinary care and good management, the present undertaking of a few stout-hearted and spirited gentlemen should not prove a great success.

I hope, therefore, to see in your next number an announcement specially inviting the co-operation of all engaged in the preparation and disposal of medicines.

I remain,
Yours truly,
M.R.C.S. and L.A.C.



S. T. B.—Digest with strong hydrochloric acid; then add a concentrated solution of protochloride of tin, which has been rendered perfectly clear by the addition of a few drops of hydrochloric acid; boil, but only for a few minutes to avoid the risk of the volatilization of the mercury. On cooling, the mercury is found deposited as a black powder; remove the supernatant fluid by a syphon, and boil the precipitate with hydrochloric acid till it runs into globules. Wash first with very dilute hydrochloric acid, and finally with distilled water. Dry first with bibulous and then over sulphuric acid *in vacuo* without heat. This is perhaps the most precise method. See Dr. Noad's "Manual," reviewed in our present number.

MANNA OF THE LARCH TREE.

We have received the following note from our esteemed contributor Mr. J. C. Braithwaite:—

October 16, 1864.

DEAR SIR,—In your able Report on the doings of the Pharmaceutical Conference last month, I notice that Mr. D. Hanbury exhibited a specimen of Larch Manna which he had obtained during a holiday excursion in France; and that,

in reply to a question put to him by Mr. T. B. Groves, of Weymouth, he stated "he was unable to say whether the manna found at Briançon had ever been observed on larch trees growing in England."

In the session 1847-1848 I was a student at the Pharmaceutical Society, and the fact of manna being produced by the larch was mentioned by the late Dr. Pereira during his course of lectures on *Materia Medica*. During the vacation at the end of the session, when one day out shooting on my father's estate, near Hereford, I passed through a small plantation of larch trees; and calling to mind Dr. Pereira's statement, I commenced examining them, and on some five or six discovered an exudation which had a sweetish taste, and corresponded closely in the description given of the Briançon specimen by Mr. Hanbury. I thought little of the circumstance at the time, and did not deem it worthy of notice; but as Mr. Groves has put the question, the fact may be worthy of record.

Yours very truly,
J. C. BRAITHWAITE.

Laboratory, 54, Kentish Town Road, N.W.

GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

CHARLES AMBROSE KELLY, Manchester, drysalter.
HORATIO NEWTON, Sheffield, chemist.
RICHARD WEBSTER, Leeds, drysalter.
FREDERICK WILLIAM WHISTON, Birmingham, chemist.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. CROOK and J. M'KINNON, Bradford, near Manchester, manufacturing chemists.

EASTES and JUTSON, Boughton Monchelsea, Kent, chemists.
EDWARDS and TODD, Hastings, chemists.
WILKINSON and BARTON, Hartlepool, lemonade manufacturers.
WILSON and SQUIRE, Tong, Yorkshire, manufacturing chemists.

SALE OF CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.—Suicides by means of cyanide of potassium have of late been so frequent as to suggest to chemists much more caution in retailing this highly poisonous salt. It is true that photography is a very popular art, and electrolytic gilding is occasionally practised by amateurs; but we may recommend chemists only to retail the salt to those personally known to them. By so doing many suicides will no doubt be prevented, and something will also be done to avoid the forced restriction on the sale of such articles which will inevitably be placed if the use of the cyanide for the purpose of suicide should extend.—*Chemical News*.

USE OF PHARMACEUTISTS.—An ill-informed pharmacist is more dangerous than an ignorant physician; for the former may cause the death of the patient directly, while the physician has a lightning conductor in the way of his homicidal prescriptions; and this lightning conductor is the pharmacist.—*Le Moniteur Scientifique*, quoted in *Chem. News*.



IN Chemicals during the past month, there has been a somewhat better business, but prices generally have been in buyers' favour. The reduction in the rate of discount to 8 per cent. will, it is likely, give a more favourable tone to business generally. A fair extent of sales has been made in Tartaric Acid at 1s. 5d. Citric Acid is in steady demand at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d. Small sales have been made in Oxalic at 9½d. to 9½d. Sal Acetos remains quiet at 11½d. to 12d. Chlorate of Potass in small quantities has been sold at 12d. Bichlorate of Potass is steadier at the reduced price of 6½d. Prussiate of Potass remains dull and nominal at 11½d. A good business has been done in Pelletier's Quinine at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d., now 5s. 7d. to 5s. 8d. asked. English is slow at 6s. 1d. A moderate business has been done in Iodine at 5½d. to 5½d. Sulphate of Copper is dull, and prices nominal at 29s. to 30s. Cream Tartar is lower: last sales made at 100s. for fine. Soda Crystals are cheaper, and market dull at 90s. ex ship. A

good business has been done in Alum at £6 to £6 5s., which are rather better prices. Flour of Brimstone is quiet at 12s. Small sales of Sal Ammoniac at 37s. 6d. for firsts, and 36s. 6d. for seconds. More doing in Sulphate of Ammonia at 13s. 3d. to 14s. 6d., according to quality. Bleaching Powder is dull at 11s. Refined Saltpetre is again better: best quality is 34s. to 34s. 6d. cash, f. o. b. Linseed Oil has improved during the last week, and prices are much firmer; last sales made at 33s. to 33s. 3d., and for first four months next year 34s. Ashes remain quiet at our quotations. Turpentine declined to 59s., but is again better, sales being lastly made at 62s. 6d. to 63s. Resin is without change.

The transactions in Drugs during the past month has been limited, but some rather important changes have taken place. Some China Rhubarb sold at 4d. to 6d. per lb. advance. Ipecacuanha has declined 1d.; last prices paid 7s. 1d. to 7s. 2d. Castor Oil is steady. Several cases of Oil Cassia have been sold at 8s. to 8s. 1d., which is cheaper. Oil Aniseed is 6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d., and some 70 cases now landing are reported at 6s. Turkey Arabia is rather cheaper, but East India brought 83s. 6d. to 91s. for middling quality, being 5s. to 10s. dearer. Cod Liver Oil was chiefly taken in at 6s. to 13s. 6d., according to quality. Shellae is rather better. Turmeric is 2s. to 3s. lower. Camphor is steady at 82s. 6d. to 83s. 9d., and Japan 90s. Bark is without change. China Vermilion is 2d. to 3d. lower. Cape Aloes are 2s. to 3s. cheaper, fine bringing 46s. to 48s. Turkey Galls are firm at 150s. A good parcel of Cubebs sold at 90s. for sifted. Gambier is rather better. Cutch is 1s. dearer. Safflower is dull, and 5s. to 7s. 6d. cheaper. Jalap is steady at 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d. for fine. Turkey Opium is quiet at 16s. to 16s. 5d. for fine. Senna is without change. In other goods there is no change.

PRICE CURRENT.

These quotations are the latest for ACTUAL SALES in Mincing Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the CASH PRICES IN BULK. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

	1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ARGOL, Cape, per cwt.	82 6	100 0	85 0	87 6
Freuch	60 0	85 0	40 0	60 0
Oporto, red	48 0	48 0	45 0	47 0
Sicily	72 6	75 0	79 0	75 0
Naples, white	65 0	78 0	65 0	80 0
Florence, white	85 0	90 0	87 6	95 0
red	80 0	85 0	80 0	85 0
Bologna, white	90 0	95 0	100 0	105 0
ARROWROOT, (luty 4½ per cwt.)				
Bermuda, per lb.	1 6	1 9	1 9	2 0
St. Vincent	0 4½	0 7½	0 6½	0 3½
Jamaica	0 4	0 7½	0 5½	0 7
Other West India	0 3½	0 4½	0 5½	0 6
Brazil	0 2½	0 3	0 3½	0 4
East India	0 3	0 5	0 3½	0 4½
Natal	0 4½	0 8	0 6	0 10
Sierra Leone	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 5½
ASHES, per cwt.				
Pot, Canada, 1st sort	31 0	31 6	31 0	31 6
Pearl, ditto, 1st sort	34 0	0 0	35 0	0 0
BRIMSTONE,				
rough, per ton	140 0	145 0	135 0	0 0
roll	195 0	210 0	175 0	0 0
flour	240 0	250 0	220 0	260 0
CHEMICALS,				
Acid—Acetic, per lb.	0 4½	0 5	0 3½	0 0
Citric	1 7	1 7½	1 5	0 0
Nitric	0 5	0 5½	0 5	0 5½
Oxalic	0 9½	0 9½	0 8	0 8½
Sulphuric	0 0½	0 1	0 0½	0 0
Tartaric crystal	1 5	0 0	1 5½	1 5½
powdered	1 5½	1 6	1 6	0 0
Alum	125 0	130 0	135 0	140 0
powder	140 0	145 0	155 0	0 0
Ammonia, Carbonate, per lb.	0 5½	0 6½	0 5½	0 6
Sulphate	285 0	285 0	280 0	300 0
Antimony, ore	160 0	180 0	200 0	230 0
crude	26 0	0 0	22 0	23 0
regulus	36 0	36 6	40 0	0 0
French star	36 0	36 6	39 0	0 0
Arsenic, lump	12 0	14 0	16 0	17 0
powder	6 3	6 6	7 0	7 6
Bleaching powder	11 0	0 0	9 9	10 3
Borax, East India refined	0 0	0 0	55 0	0 0
British	56 0	0 0	56 0	0 0
Calomel	2 9	0 0	0 0	2 9
Camphor, refined	1 3	0 0	1 9	0 0
Copperas, green	25 0	60 0	57 6	60 0
Corrosive Sublimate, per lb.	2 3	0 0	1 11	0 0
Green Emerald	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Brunswick, per cwt.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

	1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CHEMICALS.				
Iodine, dry	0 5	0 5½	0 4½	0 4½
Magnesia, Carbon	42 6	47 6	42 6	45 0
Calcined	1 2	1 8	1 6	1 3
Minium, red	21 6	24 6	21 3	21 6
orange	32 6	33 0	32 0	23 0
Potash, Bichromate	0 6½	0 0	0 7	0 0
Chlorate	1 0	0 0	0 11½	0 0
Hydriodate	0 5½	0 0	0 4½	0 5
Prussiate	0 11½	0 0	0 11½	0 11½
red	1 9½	1 11	1 11	0 0
Precipitate, red	2 10	0 0	2 9	0 0
white	2 10	0 0	2 9	2 10
Prussian Blue	1 0	1 10	1 0	1 10
Rose Pink	29 0	0 0	29 0	0 0
Sal-Acetos	0 11½	1 0	0 10½	0 10½
Sal-Ammoniac				
British	35 6	37 6	36 0	33 0
Salts, Epsom	3 0	9 0	3 0	8 6
Glauber	5 0	5 8	5 0	5 6
Soda, Ash	0 2	0 0	0 1½	0 2½
Bicarbonate	11 6	11 9	11 9	12 3
Crystals	0 0	90 0	92 6	95 0
Sugar Lead, white	37 0	33 0	37 0	0 0
brown	27 6	28 6	26 0	26 6
Sulphate Quinine				
British, in bottle	6 0	6 2	6 6	0 0
Foreign	5 7	5 8	6 0	6 3
Sulphate Zinc	14 6	15 0	14 6	15 0
Verdigris	0 11	1 0	0 10½	1 0
Vermilion, English	3 0	3 4	2 8	3 0
China	2 9	3 0	2 0	2 1
Vitriol, blue or Rom.	29 0	30 0	30 0	31 0
COCHINEAL, per lb.				
Honduras, black	3 0	4 4	3 6	4 3
silver	2 6	3 2	2 6	3 6
Mexican, black	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 8
silver	2 9	2 10	3 4	3 5
Lima	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Teneriffe, black	2 10	3 10	3 7	4 2
silver	2 9	2 10	3 4	3 7
DRUGS,				
Aloes, Hepatic	100 0	170 0	100 6	100 0
Socotrine	170 0	300 0	150 0	280 0
Cape, good	46 0	48 0	49 0	52 0
inferior	30 0	42 0	30 0	43 0
Barbadoes	50 0	380 0	50 0	380 0
Ambergis, grey	19 0	22 0	18 0	20 0
Angelica Root	20 0	35 0	20 0	35 0
Aniseed, China star	105 0	110 0	125 0	0 0
German, &c.	24 0	32 0	19 0	38 0
Balsam, Canada	0 10	0 0	0 11	1 0
Capivi	1 7	1 9	1 3½	1 5
Peru	4 3	0 0	4 9	4 10
Tolu	3 6	2 7	3 8	3 10
Bark, Cascarilla	25 0	36 0	25 0	40 0
Peru, crown & grey	0 9	2 3	0 7	2 2
Calisaya, flat	3 0	3 6	3 6	3 8
quill	2 9	3 3	3 0	3 4
Carthagenia	1 1	1 10	1 2	1 8
Pitayo	1 5	2 3	1 8	2 6
Red	2 6	9 0	2 6	8 0
Bay Berries	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Bucca Leaves	0 3	0 10	0 2½	1 6
Camomile Flowers	25 0	75 0	30 0	75 0
Camphor, China	82 6	84 0	120 0	125 0
Canella alba	23 0	33 0	19 0	38 0
Cantharides	2 6	2 7	2 6	2 8
Cardamoms, Malabar, good	5 6	6 0	6 0	6 8
inferior	4 6	5 6	4 3	5 3
Madras	2 3	4 0	3 9	5 4
Ceylon	5 0	5 5	4 9	5 1
Cassia Fistula	16 0	28 0	20 0	33 0
Castor Oil, 1st pale	0 6	0 6½	0 5½	0 6
2nd	0 4½	0 6	0 4½	0 5½
inferior and dark	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½
Bombay, in casks	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½
Castorum	1 0	20 0	1 0	20 0
China Root	16 0	23 0	12 0	15 0
Cocculus Indicus	22 0	24 0	11 0	18 0
Cod Liver Oil	6 0	16 0	6 6	13 6
Colocynthis, apple	0 7	1 1	0 7	1 0
Colombo Root	100 0	150 0	50 0	80 0
Cream Tartar				
French	95 0	100 0	110 0	0 0
Venetian	102 6	0 0	112 6	0 0
grey	90 0	95 0	100 0	105 0
brown	85 0	92 6	97 6	102 6
Croton Seed	90 0	95 0	50 0	60 0
Cubebs	90 0	92 6	110 0	115 0
Cumin Seed	22 0	30 0	26 0	35 0
Dragon's blood reed	200 0	300 0	200 0	300 0
lump	90 0	260 0	95 0	200 0
Galangal Root	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
Gentian Root	23 0	0 0	18 0	19 0
Guinea Grains	58 0	60 0	80 0	82 6
Honey, Narbonne	40 0	50 0	50 0	80 0
Cuba	23 0	35 0	24 0	33 0
Jamaica	23 0	60 0	25 0	60 0
Ipecacuanha	7 0	7 2	8 6	9 0
Isinglass, Brazil	1 4	4 4	1 4	3 11
East India	0 10	4 4	0 6	9
West India	3 0	3 7	3 4	3 6
Russian	9 6	11 0	9 6	13 6
Jalap	0 9	5 3	0 10	4 3

DRUGS—continued.

	1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Juniper Berries . . . per cwt.	7 0	9 0	8 0	9 0
German and French ..	9 0	10 0	8 0	10 0
Italian	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 0
Lemon Juice . . . per deg.	75 0	80 0	80 0	83 0
Liquorice	55 0	70 0	80 0	85 0
Spanish	2 6	2 9	3 4	3 6
Italian	1 2	1 4	1 6	0 0
Manna, flaky	18 0	27 0	17 0	30 0
small	10 0	13 0	12 6	18 6
Musk per oz.	14 0	16 6	18 6	19 0
Nux Vomica	0 0	0 0	8 0	15 0
Opium, Turkey	30 0	31 0	26 6	30 0
Egyptian	2 6	2 9	3 0	3 6
Orris Root per cwt.	80 0	0 0	150 0	160 0
Pink Root per lb.	0 9	1 6	0 8	2 1
Quassia (bitter wood) per ton	2 9	6 6	1 6	4 0
Rhatany Root per lb.	2 6	6 3	1 8	4 3
Rhubarb, China, round . . .	9 0	10 0	5 6	6 0
flat	15 0	16 0	12 6	13 0
Dutch, trimmed	28 0	34 0	39 0	41 0
Russian	130 0	0 0	130 0	140 0
Saffron, Spanish	1 0	1 5	0 11	1 4
Salap per cwt.	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 2
Sarsaparilla, Lima	0 11	1 7	0 10	1 6
Para	0 11	2 3	1 2	2 4
Honduras	14 0	15 0	20 0	0 0
Jamaica	30 0	34 0	30 0	38 0
Sassafras per cwt.	12 0	23 0	12 0	23 0
Scammony, virgin . . . per lb.	3 3	3 6	3 6	3 9
second	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Seneca Root	0 3½	0 6	0 2	0 3½
Senna, Calcutta	0 4½	1 6	0 3	1 2
Bombay	0 3½	0 8	0 3½	0 8
Timnevelly	4 6	4 8	3 0	3 3
Alexandria	0 11	0 11½	1 0	1 2
Snake Root	0 0½	0 2½	0 1½	0 2½
Spermaceti, refined . . .	15 0	16 0	12 0	13 6
Squills	12 0	23 0	17 0	22 0
Tamarinds, E. India, per cwt.				
West India	23 6	30 0	23 0	27 0
Terra Japonica—	22 0	22 6	25 0	26 6
Gambier per cwt.	20 0	30 0	20 0	40 0
Cutch	26 0	38 0	20 0	30 0
Valerian Root, English . . .	11 0	12 0	2 0	0 0
Vanilla, Mexican . . . per lb.	95 0	120 0	100 0	120 0
Wormseed per cwt.	30 0	85 0	15 0	65 0
GUM—Ammoniac, drop, per cwt.	200 0	210 0	220 0	250 0
lump	190 0	220 0	190 0	210 0
Animi, fine pale	160 0	180 0	160 0	180 0
bold amber	100 0	150 0	100 0	155 0
medium	40 0	95 0	50 0	95 0
small and dark	90 0	95 0	65 0	72 6
ordinary dark	64 0	90 0	44 0	64 0
Arabic, E. I., fine pale picked	50 0	60 0	30 0	40 0
unsorted, good to fine	25 0	40 0	15 0	30 0
red and mixed	120 0	160 0	120 0	160 0
siftings	65 0	110 0	65 0	110 0
Turkey, picked, good to fine	32 0	60 0	32 0	50 0
second and inferior . . .	38 0	42 0	30 0	33 0
in sorts	68 0	72 0	52 0	58 0
Gedda	38 0	40 0	38 0	46 0
Barbary, white	37 0	45 0	36 0	38 0
Brown	30 0	75 0	30 0	90 0
Australian	350 0	850 0	350 0	630 0
Asafoetida, fair to good . .	250 0	300 0	280 0	300 0
Benjamin, 1st quality . . .	50 0	240 0	50 0	240 0
2nd	72 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
3rd	75 0	85 0	85 0	95 0
Copal, Angola, red	60 0	90 0	70 0	85 0
pale	0 4	1 0	0 4	1 3
Benguella	23 0	46 0	30 0	52 6
Sierra Leone . . . per lb.	34 0	45 0	36 0	46 0
Manilla per cwt.	160 0	170 0	100 0	120 0
Dammar, pale	250 0	300 0	160 0	190 0
Galbanum	140 0	240 0	90 0	150 0
Gamboge, picked, pipe . . .	1 0	2 0	0 6	1 5
in sorts	320 0	440 0	300 0	400 0
Guaiaicum per lb.	23 0	40 0	42 0	54 0
Kino per cwt.	6 0	6 9	4 6	5 0
Kowrie	130 0	180 0	150 0	170 0
Mastic, picked . . . per lb.	70 0	120 0	70 0	130 0
Myrrh, gal. and fine, per cwt.	70 0	75 0	76 0	88 0
sorts	58 0	68 0	48 0	70 0
Olibanum, pale drop	17 0	44 0	16 0	35 0
amber and yellow	90 0	105 0	48 0	50 0
mixed and dark	75 0	95 0	77 6	105 0
Senegal	180 0	260 0	180 0	260 0
Sandrac	100 0	130 0	100 0	130 0
Tragacanth, leaf	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
in sorts	40 0	48 0	40 0	48 0
OILS—continued	64 0	66 0	78 0	80 0
Seal per tun	51 10	62 0	55 10	58 0
Sperm, body	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Coal	42 0	45 0	44 10	46 0
White, Greenland	35 0	0 0	38 10	0 0
South Sea, pale	59 0	60 0	58 10	60 0
East India Fish	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Olive, Galipoli per ton	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0
Florence, half-chest . . .	38 0	39 0	47 0	48 0
Cocconut, Cochin . . . per cwt.	36 6	38 0	45 0	45 6
Ceylon	32 0	36 0	40 0	40 0
Sydney				
Ground Nut and Gln.	38 0	0 0	39 0	40 0
Bonlay				

OILS—continued.

	1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Madras per cwt.	36 0	0 0	40 0	42 0
Palm, fine	35 0	36 0	37 6	38 0
Linseed	33 0	33 6	41 0	0 0
Rapeseed, English, pale . . .	44 0	0 0	42 0	0 0
brown	41 6	0 0	40 0	0 0
Foreign pale	44 6	0 0	42 6	43 0
brown	42 0	42 6	39 6	40 0
Lard	46 6	47 0	44 0	45 0
Tallow	41 0	41 6	39 0	40 0
Rock Crude per ton	£16 0	£16 10	£17 0	17 10
Oils, Essential—				
Almond, essential . . . per lb.	0 0	0 0	19 0	0 0
expressed	1 0½	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aniseed	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4
Bay per cwt.	110 0	120 0	110 0	120 0
Bergamot per lb.	7 0	10 0	7 0	10 6
Calceputa, (in bond) . . . per oz.	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½
Caraway per lb.	5 0	6 6	4 3	5 6
Cassia	8 0	8 1	11 0	11 3
Cinnamon (in bond) . . . per oz.	0 9	3 0	1 6	3 6
Chinamon Leaf	0 2	0 4½	0 2	0 4½
Citronel	0 5½	0 6½	0 5	0 5½
Clove	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4
Croton	0 9	1 0	0 0	0 0
Juniper per lb.	1 10	3 0	1 10	3 0
Lavender	2 6	4 6	2 6	4 6
Lemon	5 0	7 9	4 0	9 0
Lemongrass per oz.	0 10½	0 11	0 7½	0 9
Mace, ex.	0 2	0 3½	0 1½	0 2
Neroli	5 0	6 6	5 0	7
Nutmeg	0 1	0 2½	0 1	0 2
Orange per lb.	5 6	6 9	5 0	6 6
Otto of Roses per oz.	16 0	24 0	14 0	22 0
Peppermint, per lb.				
American	12 6	14 0	9 0	15 0
English	34 0	36 0	34 0	36 0
Rhodinn per oz.	0 0	0 0	2 6	5 6
Rosemary per lb.	0 0	0 0	1 3	3 0
Sassafras	2 9	3 6	3 6	4 0
Spearmint	5 0	8 0	5 0	8 6
Spike	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Thyme	1 9	2 3	1 9	2 3
PITCH, British per cwt.	12 0	0 0	12 0	0 0
Swedish	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
SALTPETRE, per cwt.				
English, 6 per cent. or under	30 0	31 0	33 0	38 6
over 6 per cent.	28 6	29 6	36 6	37 6
Madras	27 6	28 6	36 6	37 0
Bombay	27 0	28 0	34 0	37 0
British-refined	34 0	34 6	41 0	42 0
Nitrate of soda	15 6	16 0	15 0	15 6
SEED, Canary per qr.	0 0	0 0	42 0	54 0
Caraway, English . . . per cwt.	0 0	0 0	28 0	34 0
German, &c.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Coriander	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
East India	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Hemp	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Linseed, Black Sea	58 0	0 0	60 0	0 0
Calcutta	59 0	60 0	62 0	65 0
Bombay	62 0	0 0	68 0	69 0
Egyptian	57 0	0 0	60 0	62 0
Mustard, brown . . . per bshl.	0 0	0 0	9 0	13 0
white	0 0	0 0	9 0	11
Poppy, East India . . . per qr.	51 6	52 0	52 0	0 0
Rape, English	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Danube	0 0	0 0	60 0	0 0
Calcutta fine	52 0	52 6	52 0	53 0
Bombay	62 0	63 0	62 0	64 0
Teel, Sesmy or Gungy . . .	56 0	60 0	60 0	66 0
Cotton per ton	130 0	140 0	150 0	0 0
Ground Nut Kernels . . . per ton	280 0	0 0	320 0	0 0
SOAP, London yels . . . per cwt.	20 0	34 0	22 0	36 0
mottled	34 0	36 0	36 0	38 0
curd	46 0	50 0	50 0	0 0
Castile	40 0	41 0	40 0	41 0
Marseilles	40 0	42 0	40 0	42 0
Soy, China per gal.	3 3	3 6	2 1	2 3
Japan	1 5	0 0	0 10	1 0
Sponge, Turkey, fine picked	19 0	23 0	20 0	24 0
fair to good	7 0	17 0	8 0	18 0
ordinary	2 6	6 0	3 0	6 0
Bahama	0 4	1 3	0 3	1 3
TURPENTINE, Rough, per ct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Spirits, French	62 6	63 0	67 0	0 0
American, in casks	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
WAX, Bees, English	170 0	175 0	170 0	175 0
German	162 6	185 0	162 6	180 0
American	175 0	0 0	165 0	175 0
white fine	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jamaica	180 0	195 0	172 6	185 0
Gambia	170 0	195 0	170 0	175 0
Mogadore	130 0	167 6	130 0	155 0
East India	150 0	180 0	140 0	180 0
ditto, bleached	200 0	230 0	170 0	230 0
vegetable, Japan	56 0	66 0	52 0	72 0
WOOD, Dye, per ton				
Fustic, Cuba	170 0	180 0	145 0	160 0
Jamaica	140 0	145 0	130 0	135 0
Savanna	0 0	0 0	115 0	125 0
Zante	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Logwood, Campeche	180 0	210 0	205 0	220 0
Honduras	100 0	165 0	120 0	0 0
St. Domingo	80 0	0 0	90 0	0 0
Jamaica	75 0	77 6	90 0	92 6